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**ILLUSTRATIONS**  
OF  
**NEW SPECIES**  
OF  
**EXOTIC BUTTERFLIES,**

SELECTED CHIEFLY FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF

W. WILSON SAUNDERS AND WILLIAM C. HEWITSON.

BY  
*happan*  
WILLIAM C. HEWITSON.  
*r. d. d.*

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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE author's sole object in the production of this work has been to leave behind him correct pictorial representations of the exquisite things which have been to him a joy through life. He believes that there is nothing higher or more worthy of his ambition than the simple child-like study of the works of his and their Creator. He believes each species in itself perfect and as it first came from the hands of the Creator; and if he could believe in the transmutation of species or that there was one grain of truth in the chaotic jumble of Mr. Darwin, his life-long pleasure and occupation would be taken from him. He has himself experienced so much pleasure in identifying from a good figure any species which descriptions have failed to elucidate, that, encouraged by his own experience and the kind aid of his friend, Mr. Wilson Saunders, who bears half the loss sustained in its publication, he is induced to proceed with a third volume. At the commencement of this work, ten years ago, the study of the Diurnal Lepidoptera had been so much neglected that our collections were crowded with undescribed species; except in England, where the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera" had just been brought to a conclusion, scarcely anything had been done of late years towards their illustration. Since then much has been done. Dr. Boisduval has described the butterflies of California; M. Lucas several species in the "Revue et Magasin de Zoologie;" Dr. Felder has described and figured numerous species; M. Menetries has published a Catalogue of the Lepidoptera in the Imperial Museum of St. Petersburg; Horsfield and Moore have described and illustrated the Butterflies in the collection of the East India Museum; 412 new species (with 790 figures) have been given in this work, and yet numbers of species (not less than 500) remain unnamed. Mr. Wallace is still exploring the New Guinea group of islands, and abundant materials are accumulated from which to select illustrations for our third volume. The author cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing his sincere thanks to those who have so kindly aided him during the publication of this work; to Dr. Gray for the facilities of access which have been

*Sub Oct. 1. 1861.*

given him over the collection of the British Museum; to Dr. Boisduval, to Mr. Bates, and to Mr. Wallace, whose collections he has had access to as freely as if they were his own.

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## CORRECTIONS.

*Pieris Eliada* is the male of Cramer's *P. Liberia*.

*Pieris Cycinna* has been incorrectly printed *P. Concinna* in the description.

*Cycinna* is the name by which the author wishes it to be known.

*Leptalis Antherize*, of Boisduval, is *L. Fortunata* of Lucas (*Annals Soc. Entom.*, 3rd Series, Vol. II., Plate 3.)

*Messarar Maonites* is *P. Lampetia* of Cramer, Plate 349.

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N.B.—An Index is given, by which the binder will be enabled to arrange the Plates, as in the “*Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera*.”

A second Index, alphabetically arranged, is given for the benefit of those who will take the trouble to number the Plates (from 1 to 60) and the letterpress (from 1 to 120), after the book has been arranged by the first Index.

N.B.—On append un Index par lequel le relieur peut arranger les planches de la même manière qu'en “*Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera*.”

On append un second Index, arrangé alphabétiquement, pour servir à ceux qui veulent mettre les nombres aux planches (1 à 60), et aussi au texte (1 à 120), après qu'on aura arrangé le livre par l'aide du premier Index.



ETHOMIA XIV



London: 1865

Printed by H. B. and W. A. Walter.

ETHOMIA ERPUCA  
85 ETHOMIA DIAPHANA  
87 ETHOMIA ESULA

84 ETHOMIA CENIC  
86 ETHOMIA CNEIDA  
80 ETHOMIA SALICINA

# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA. XIV.

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### ITHOMIA ERRUCA. 81.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent glossy lilac-white; the nervures and margins black. A narrow, short, almost perpendicular band at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE rufous, where black above.

Expan.  $1\frac{19}{20}$  in. Hab. Rio Grande.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Though very nearly allied to *I. Adasa*, Fig. 43, they are very easily distinguished when seen together. This species is more elegant in its form, is very glossy, and has the band at the end of the cell narrower and more nearly perpendicular.

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### ITHOMIA DIAPHANUS. 82.

*P. Diaphanus. Drury, Vol. 2. Pl. 7.*      *P. Diaphana. Cramer, Pl. 231.*

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent glossy rufous-white; the margins, which are very narrow, and the nervures, which are very fine, black. Anterior wing with a narrow oblique band at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE rufous where black above.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{20}$  in. Hab. Jamaica.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

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### ITHOMIA ESULA. 83.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white; more deeply tinted towards the anal angle of the posterior wing.

The margins (except the costal margin of the anterior wing, which is rufous) and the nervures black.

UNDERSIDE with the margins rufous, except the costal margin of the posterior wing, which is dull yellow from the base to beyond the middle.

Expan.  $2\frac{11}{20}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA CÆNO. 84.

*I. Cæno. Doubleday & Hewitson Gen. Diur. Lep. Pl. 18. Female.*

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent purple-white; the margins and nervures blue-black, except the anal angle of the posterior wing which is orange. Posterior wing, from the inner margin near the base to the middle, tinted with yellow. Both wings with a submarginal row of indistinct white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the marginal white spots are more distinct.

Expan.  $2\frac{4}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The orange spot on the margin of the posterior wing is not a sexual distinction; although it may beautify the males only, they are usually without it. I have seen only one example of the variety, which I have figured, which has the antennæ (commonly black) orange from the middle to the tip.

ITHOMIA ONEIDA. 85.

UPPERSIDE. Female semi-transparent, rufous; the margins black. Anterior wing slightly clouded beyond the middle, with the costal margin and the nervures, to beyond the middle of the wing, rufous; the ends of the nervures black. A lunular black spot at the end of the cell. Posterior wing, with the nervures (except the discoidal nervule, which is rufous), black.

UNDERSIDE light rufous, where black above. The costal margin of the posterior wing dull yellow; the outer margin of the same wing black, varied with rufous spots at the end of each nervule. The nervures of both wings darker than above. Anterior wing with three distinct white spots at the apex; posterior wing with six large lunular spots on the outer margin.

Expan.  $2\frac{9}{20}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This and the two preceding butterflies were sent me by Mr. T. J. Stevens, of Bogota, to whose love of entomology we are indebted for some of the most beautiful acquisitions with which our cabinets have lately been enriched.

ITHOMIA SALONINA. 86.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous white; the margins and nervures (except where they cross the yellow band) brown. Anterior wing with a short oblique band at the end of the cell, joined to the outer margin by two broad nervures, and followed by a broad indistinct band of pale yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the outer margins of both wings are rufous, and the costal margin at the base of the posterior wing orange.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. Bolivia.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

Very nearly allied to *I. Salapia*, Fig. 15, but easily known from it by the arrangement of the nervures of the posterior wing.





# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA XV.

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### ITHOMIA HYALA. 87, 88.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white; the nervures and margins black. Anterior wing with an indistinct narrow band across the cell, and a broad curved band at the end of the cell, produced beyond the median nervule black. The usual white spot on the costal margin very small. The space between the inner margin and the median nervure and its first nervule, unusually broad (narrow in the female) and light brown. Posterior wing unusually small (larger in the female).

UNDERSIDE (except the nervures) rufous, where black above. The apex of both wings with minute white spots, sometimes seen above. The costal margin of the posterior wing broadly orange (narrower and rufous in the female).

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Guayaquil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This will come next to *I. Diasia* (Fig. 28). I have figured both sexes, to point out more clearly than I can by description, the differences which exist. In the female the disco-cellular nervules cross the posterior wing *transversely and at a right angle* with the costal margin. In the male these nervures are much lower down, cross the wing *obliquely*, and join the costal margin nearer the apex, and at an *acute angle*.

I have ascertained, since figuring the beautiful *Ithomia Stella*, at Fig. 52, that the nervures of the posterior wing differ in the opposite sexes exactly as in this species. The female of *I. Stella* is figured.

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### ITHOMIA LAGUSA. 89.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white; the margins (except the inner margin of the anterior wing, near its base, which is rufous) black. Anterior wing, with the space between the inner margin and the median nervure, and its first nervule, orange; the nervures (except the median nervure to its first branch), an oblique band at the middle of the cell, and a broad, irregular, transverse band at the end of the cell, black. Two indistinct spots of white at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, with the base of the posterior wing yellow. The margins of both wings with very distinct round submarginal white spots.

The male I have not seen.

Expan.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *Ithomia Avella*, Fig. 27.

*Tab. 61. 1890.*

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ITHOMIA LARINA. 90.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing with a large space at the base orange; a spot in the cell, and the rest of the wing black, with several white spots; one (a double triangle) in the cell; two below it, between the median nervules; two (the first of which is large and trifid) placed obliquely across the wing beyond the middle, and a submarginal row, white, or slightly tinted. Posterior wing orange, with the outer margin, and a band of three spots, placed longitudinally across the middle, black. A transparent spot near the apex, bounded by the black already described, and a line of black near the costal margin. Three small white spots near the apex.

UNDERSIDE differs only in having a continuous row of white spots on the outer margin.

Expan.  $2\frac{9}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

If this species was not also a male I must have placed it as the female of *Ithomia Celemia*, Fig. 22, to which it bears such close resemblance in its general aspect. Besides the black spots and different position of the nervures of the posterior wing, the shape and relative proportions of the two wings are very different.

ITHOMIA IPHIANASSA. 91, 92, 93.

*Ithomia Iphianassa*. Doubleday and Hewitson. *Gen. Diur. Lep.* Plate 18.

UPPERSIDE. Male (Fig. 92). Anterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle (except the margins, and two black spots, one of which crosses the end of the cell), semi-transparent rufous. The rest black; crossed before the apex by a curved band of yellow, and an oblong transparent spot between the second and third median nervules. A curved line of orange near the outer margin, and two or three white spots at the apex. Posterior wing, with the basal half transparent rufous-white, with a small black spot at the end of the cell. The rest black; traversed by a band of orange, parallel to the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal row of white spots.

The female does not differ.

Figures 91 and 93, varieties from New Granada.

Expan.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The figure of this species is repeated here although previously published in the genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera, to make this series as complete as possible, and also to bring it into juxtaposition with Figures 91 and 93, which I believe to be varieties of the same species, their only difference consisting in the quantity of black with which the wings are suffused. I have both sexes of each of the varieties.



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LITHOMIA MIA MIA

Forest-Like Mollusca, L. & W. 1877

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 LITHOMIA MIA MIA LITHOMIA MIA MIA

## HELICONIDÆ.

### ITHOMIA. XVI.

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#### ITHOMIA ZERLINA. 94, 95, 96.

UPPERSIDE. Male (Fig. 96) transparent white, slightly clouded beyond the middle. The margins (which are broad) and the nervures black. Anterior wing, with a broad band at the end of the cell, black.

UNDERSIDE bright rufous (sometimes edged with black), where black above; the apex of the anterior wing, and the outer margin of the posterior wing distinctly spotted with white.

Female (Fig. 95), with the margins broader; sometimes clouded at the angle formed by the median nervure and its first nervule on the anterior wing, and at the disco-cellular nervules of the posterior wing.

Variety, female, Fig. 94.

Expan. 2 to  $2\frac{3}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Although Fig. 94 differs considerably in colour from the other figures, I have no doubt that I am correct in considering it as a variety of the same species. It is a female.

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#### ITHOMIA IOLAIA. 97.

UPPERSIDE. Female semi-transparent. Anterior wing, from the base to near the middle, rufous; the rest semi-transparent black, with seven round or oblong, slightly tinted white spots; a black spot in the middle of the cell. Posterior wing rufous, with an oblong spot below the cell and the outer margin, black. Both wings with a submarginal row of slightly tinted white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species, though very distinct, bears considerable resemblance to the beautiful *Ithomia Stella*, Fig. 52.

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#### ITHOMIA GEPHIRA. 98.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing with a large space at the base orange, with a spot of white near the end of the cell; the rest black, with several longitudinal transparent spots of rufous-white; the first (nearest the costal margin) large and trifid; the second (in the middle) short; the third and fourth long, and clouded in

the middle. The apex with four distinct white spots. Posterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle, orange; the rest black, with three oblong spots (two transparent), and a submarginal row of bifid white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the black at the end of the cell of the anterior wing is intersected with a rufous line.

The male differs only in having the posterior wing so much more narrow, that it is without the oblong spot near the costal margin, and the single white spot at the apex.

Expan.  $2\frac{2}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

### ITHOMIA OCALEA. 99.

*Ithomia Ocalea.* Doubleday and Hewitson. *Gen. Diur. Lep.* Plate 18.

UPPERSIDE. Female semi-transparent. Anterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle (except the margins, which are black) rufous; the rest black, crossed by a curved band of five unequal oblong spots of light yellow. The third spot shorter than the rest; the fourth and fifth joined to the rufous space. Apex with three indistinct white spots. Posterior wing rufous, with the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing has a line of black near and parallel to the costal margin, and a row of bifid white spots near the outer margin.

The male does not differ.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

### ITHOMIA GONUSSA. 100.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing (partly semi-transparent) black. The cell (which has an indistinct band across the middle), and a spot between it and the inner angle, light orange; a triangular spot near the middle of the costal margin; a small spot below it, and a row of irregular-shaped spots parallel to the outer margin, yellow-white. A submarginal row of distinct white spots. Posterior wing, with the basal half orange, the rest black, with a submarginal row of large distinct white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan.  $2\frac{4}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This beautiful Butterfly is very distinct from any of the numerous species figured hitherto. In form only it somewhat resembles Fig. 49.



# HELICONIIA. ITHOMIA XVII



Wellington, N.Z., 1894.

Wellington, N.Z., 1894.

THE ITHOMIA PHILIPPA  
 1894 1894 1894 ITHOMIA PHILIPPA 1894 1894 1894 ITHOMIA PHILIPPA

# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA. XVII.

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### ITHOMIA UTILLA. 101.

UPPERSIDE. Female lilac-white, with the margins and nervures black. Anterior wing rounded at the apex; slightly clouded beyond the middle; an indistinct, ill-defined band of brown, at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE, with the margins, except the costal margin of the anterior wing, rufous. Anterior wing, with two or three white spots at the apex.

Expan.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ITHOMIA PHENOMOE. 102, 103, 104.

*I. Phenomoe. Doubleday and Hewitson, Gen. Diur. Lep. Plate 18.*

UPPERSIDE. Male lilac-white; the margins and nervures black. Anterior wing, with a slight cloud surrounding some indistinct spots of white near the outer margin; crossed at the end of the cell by a triangular band of black, and at the middle of the cell by a short line of the same colour.

UNDERSIDE, rufous where black above. Anterior wing with three or four white spots (one on the costal margin) at the apex. Posterior wing with sometimes one or two spots at the apex.

Female, with the wings wider, the band at the end of the cell longer, broader, and quadrate; the line across the middle of the cell longer and much more distinct.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{10}$  in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

1 ITHOMIA MAKRENA. 105, 106, 107.

*I. Makrena.* Hewitson *Exot. But. Ithomia*, Figs. 29 and 59.

UPPERSIDE. Male lilac- or rufous-white. The nervures and the margins (which are broad) black. Anterior wing, with a slight cloud near the outer margin, surrounding some indistinct spots of white (two of which, at the apex, are sometimes enclosed by a line of black); a line at the middle of the cell, and a triangular band at the end of the cell, black.

UNDERSIDE bright rufous where black above. The apex of the anterior wing, and the outer margin of the posterior wing, with white spots.

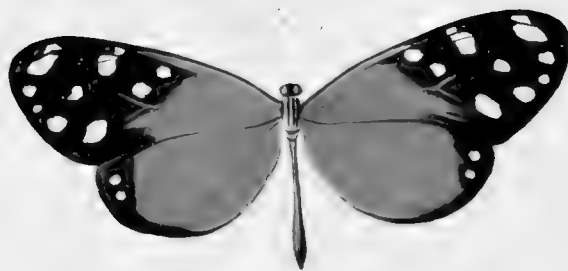
Females at figs. 29 and 59.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{10}$  to  $2\frac{3}{10}$ . Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species and *I. Phenomoe*, although differing but little above, are easily distinguished by reference to the underside. *I. Makrena* has always a row of white spots near the outer margin of the posterior wing, which *Phenomoe* is without.





## HELICONIDÆ.

### ITHOMIA. XVIII.

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#### ITHOMIA LILLA. 108.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent purple-white, both wings tinted with yellow within the cell. The margins and the nervures (except where they cross the yellow band of the anterior wing and the middle of the posterior wing) black. Anterior wing, with an oblique broad band of black at the end of the cell, followed by a band of yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are rufous-brown. The apex of both wings with two small white spots, and the outer margin of the posterior wing with an indistinct white spot between each nervule.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. Guayaquil.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

Nearly allied to *I. Vestilla* (Fig. 17) and also to *I. Salonina* (Fig. 86). It wants the broad black nervule on the anterior wing of the former, and differs from the latter in the arrangement of the nervures of the posterior wing.

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#### ITHOMIA SAO. 109, 110.

*Hymenitis Sao.* Hubner, *Zutr.*, Figs. 123, 124.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent, glossy, rufous-white. The margins and nervures (except where they cross the yellow band of the anterior wing) brown. Anterior wing, with a broad triangular band of black at the end of the cell, followed by an indistinct band of yellow which extends to the middle of the outer margin. Outer margin of posterior wing traversed by a rufous band.

UNDERSIDE rufous where brown above; the apex of both wings, and the outer margin of the posterior wing, with minute white spots.

The female is smaller, has the wings more tinted with colour, the nervures lighter, and the marginal white spots of the underside much more distinct.

Expan.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  in. to  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. Hab. Amazon and Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This, though much larger than Hubner's figure, does not differ in any other respect. I have examples from Venezuela of the same size as Hubner's. It is unusual to see the female less than the male, as it is in this species.

*Fact. Col. 1856.*

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ITHOMIA VIRGINIANA. 111.

*Ithomia Virginia.* Boisduval MS. Hew. Exot. But. *Ithomia* IX., Fig. 54.

Although differing greatly in size and form, this is undoubtedly the female of fig. 54, which, though unique in the fine collection of Dr. Boisduval of Paris, was kindly intrusted to my care to figure. It was accompanied by the manuscript name of Virginia, which I carelessly adopted, having myself made use of the same name at fig. 18; I have therefore changed it to Virginiana. This species is remarkable for the great length of the median nervure of the anterior wing before its first branch. In colour, its chief difference from the male is in the larger proportion of black upon both wings. It is in my own collection from New Granada.

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ITHOMIA ZELICA. 112.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a large triangular transparent space of yellow-white from the base to the middle, interrupted at the costal margin by a black spot; beyond the middle and near the costal margin, a rather large white spot crossed by three nervures; near the apex three small spots of white (one scarcely visible), and below them, near the middle of the outer margin, another spot communicating by a clouded indistinct band with the triangular space at the base. Posterior wing with the basal half transparent yellow-white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal row of white spots, largest near the middle of the posterior wing.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. Hab. Guayaquil.

In the Collection of the British Museum.



ITHOMIINAE.  
ITHOMIA XIV



VOC. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton

- 114 ITHOMIA ZIBIA  
115 ITHOMIA ZEMIRA 117 118 ITHOMIA EURITEA  
116 ITHOMIA YANINA 119 ITHOMIA SYLVO

## HELICONIDÆ.

### ITHOMIA. XIX.

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#### ITHOMIA ZIBIA. 113.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent light yellow, with the margins (especially the outer margins) broadly semi-transparent black. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a clouded band of the same colour, and at the end of the cell by a line of black. Both wings with a submarginal row of large white spots. Anterior wing with two minute white spots near the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied in form to *Salacia Phyllodoce* of Hubner's *Zutrage*; in colour it resembles the spotted varieties of his *Reckia*. The nervures are scarcely seen. In the Plate they are much too distinctly marked, but it was desirable to show their position.

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#### ITHOMIA ZEMIRA. 114.

UPPERSIDE. Male brown. Anterior wing with a narrow longitudinal band of light yellow from the base touching the median nervure, and curving with its first nervule towards a small orange spot at the inner angle. Crossed obliquely beyond the middle by a band of the same colour. Posterior wing with a longitudinal band of light yellow from the base to nearly the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal row of minute white spots.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. Guayaquil.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

The nervures on the posterior wing of this species are arranged as in the last.

ITHOMIA YANINA. 115.

*P. Euritea. Drury, Vol. III., Pl. 13, Figs. 5, 6.*

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent. The basal half of both wings (except the costal margin of the anterior, which is brown) light yellow. The rest light semi-transparent blue-black; a scarcely visible band of the same colour, and a short curved black line at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This insect has an unfinished appearance; it belongs to the same group as the last two, and has the nervures of the posterior wing arranged like them.

Drury's name of *Euritea* having been previously used by Cramer, must be dropped for this species.

ITHOMIA EURITEA. 116, 117.

*P. Euritea. Cramer, Pl. 280, Fig. C.*

UPPERSIDE. Male lilac-white. Both wings yellow from the base to the middle. Margins and nervures (except where they cross the yellow) black. Anterior wing with an oblique short black band at the end of the cell, followed by a small spot of yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are two or three indistinct white spots at the apex of both wings.

The female does not differ.

Fig. 117 represents a light-coloured variety.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA SYLVO. 118.

*H. Sylvo. Hubner, Zutrage, Figs. 767, 768.*

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white. The margins (except the inner margin of the anterior wing, which is broad) narrow black, the nervures black. Anterior wing with a curved, somewhat triangular, short band at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE light rufous where black above; the costal margin of the posterior wing yellow. A single minute white spot at the apex of each wing.

There is a variety of the female which has the wings more tinted with rufous; a spot of yellow at the inner angle of the anterior wing, and a spot of the same colour on the costal margin of the posterior wing.

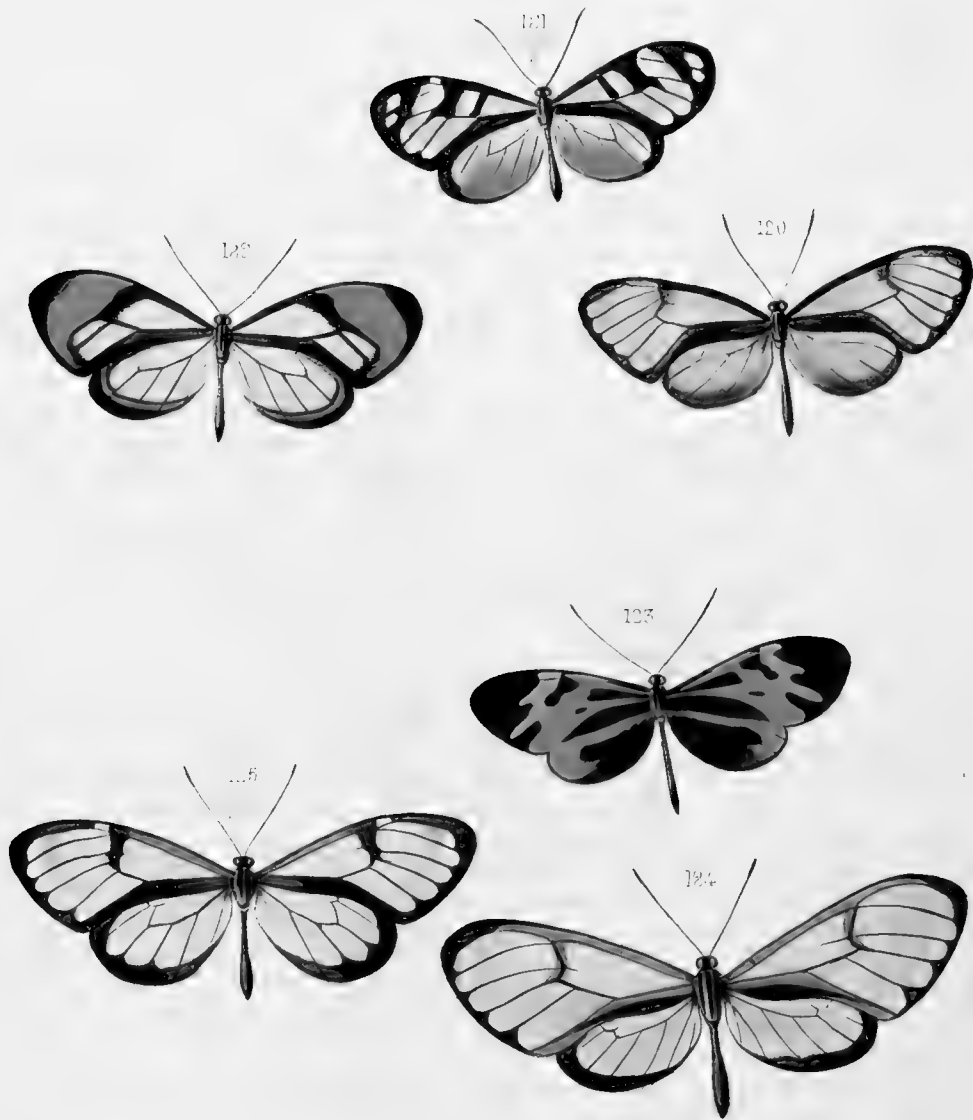
Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.



# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA XX



W. C. Hewitson del et lith. 1856

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

120. ITHOMIA ALEMA  
121. ITHOMIA AMALDA.  
122. ITHOMIA CIDONIA.

123. ITHOMIA ROWENA  
124. ITHOMIA ULLA  
125. ITHOMIA ZABINA

## HELICONIDÆ.

### ITHOMIA. XX:

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#### ITHOMIA ALEMA. 119.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white. The margins and nervures (except those which cross the centre of the posterior wing, which are rufous) black. Anterior wing with a curved narrow indistinct band at the end of the cell; the usual white spot on the costal margin undefined, opaque-white. Clouded near the outer margin so as to inclose white spots between each nervure. Posterior wing orange-yellow on its inner margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, with all the margins rufous, except the costal margin of the posterior wing which is black with its upper edge only rufous.

The female has the margins broader.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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#### ITHOMIA AMALDA. 120.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous white. The margins and nervures (except where they cross the lower half of the posterior wing, which is orange) black. Anterior wing, with an oblique band across the middle of the cell, and a broad band at the end of the cell, black. The apex broadly black, inclosing two transparent spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, with two or three white spots at the apex of both wings.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Except in the colour of its posterior wing this species does not differ much from *I. Makrena*, *figs.* 29 and 105.

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#### ITHOMIA CIDONIA. 121.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous white. The margins and nervures black. Anterior wing with an oblique black band at the end of the cell; the second and third median nervules broad and black, until they reach a broad band of orange which fills the space between them and the apex. Posterior wing with the black border traversed by an orange band.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has three white spots at the apex, that the posterior wing has the orange band broader and continued on the costal margin to the base, and a submarginal row of bifid white spots.

The male is less; has the margins narrower, the second median nervule produced to the outer margin, and the third scarcely seen, and has not the submarginal white spots.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  to  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This beautiful species, until compared with it, seems to differ very little from *I. Ilerta* at *fig.* 19.

*Heliconia*

ITHOMIA ROWENA. 122.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing, with the basal half, orange. The costal margin at the base, the inner margin from the base to near the anal angle, a triangular spot in the cell, and a small spot at the base of the first median nervule, black. The rest of the wing black, crossed obliquely by a deeply-sinuated band of yellow. Posterior wing, with a large spot at the apex and a narrow band from it to the base, orange; the rest black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal row of very minute but distinct white spots.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ULLA. 123.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white. Anterior wing, with the outer and inner margins, the nervures, and a narrow curved band at the end of the cell, black. The costal margin, and the space between the median nervures and the black border of the inner margin, rufous. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly black; the nervures, except where they join the said margins, rufous.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are all rufous, that the anterior wing has the usual apical white spots, and that the posterior wing has a row of large lunular bifid white spots on the outer margin.

Expan.  $2\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species it will be seen is remarkable for the great size of the anterior wing.

ITHOMIA ZABINA. 124.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white. The margins (except the costal margin of the anterior wing, which is rufous) and the nervures, black. Anterior wing, with a transverse band at the end of the cell, also black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the margins are light rufous, that the anterior wing has the usual apical white spots, and the posterior a row of lunular bifid spots on the outer margin.

The male has the anterior wing narrower and more pointed at the apex; the margins narrower.

Expan.  $2\frac{9}{20}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species bears considerable resemblance to *I. Zerlina*, *fig. 95*; but is easily known from it by the nearly perpendicular direction of the band at the end of the cell of the anterior wing.

NOTICE TO THE BINDER.

To destroy the descriptions which accompany Ithomia (Plates XX. and XXI.) and replace them by those given with Part 40.

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AVIS AU RELIEUR.

Il faut annuler les descriptions qui ont rapport à Ithomia, Planches XX. et XXI., et substituer ceux qui se trouvent dans la tôle 40.



## HELICONIDÆ.

### ITHOMIA. XX.

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#### ITHOMIA ALEMA. 120.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white. The margins and nervures (except those which cross the centre of the posterior wing, which are rufous) black. Anterior wing with a curved narrow indistinct band at the end of the cell; the usual white spot on the costal margin undefined, opaque-white. Clouded near the outer margin so as to inclose white spots between each nervure. Posterior wing orange-yellow on its inner margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, with all the margins rufous, except the costal margin of the posterior wing which is black with its upper edge only rufous.

The female has the margins broader.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{20}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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#### ITHOMIA AMALDA. 121.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white. The margins and nervures (except where they cross the lower half of the posterior wing, which is orange) black. Anterior wing, with an oblique band across the middle of the cell, and a broad band at the end of the cell, black. The apex broadly black, inclosing two transparent spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, with two or three white spots at the apex of both wings.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Except in the colour of its posterior wing this species does not differ much from *I. Makrena*, *figs.* 29 and 105.

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#### ITHOMIA CIDONIA. 122.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white. The margins and nervures black. Anterior wing with an oblique black band at the end of the cell; the second and third median nervules broad and black, until they reach a broad band of orange which fills the space between them and the apex. Posterior wing with the black border traversed by an orange band.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has three white spots at the apex, that the posterior wing has the orange band broader and continued on the costal margin to the base, and a submarginal row of bifid white spots.

The male is less; has the margins narrower, the second median nervule produced to the outer margin, and the third scarcely seen, and has not the submarginal white spots.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  to  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This beautiful species, until compared with it, seems to differ very little from *I. Ilerda* at *fig.* 19.

ITHOMIA ROWENA. 123.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing, with the basal half, orange. The costal margin at the base, the inner margin from the base to near the anal angle, a triangular spot in the cell, and a small spot at the base of the first median nervule, black. The rest of the wing black, crossed obliquely by a deeply-sinuated band of yellow. Posterior wing, with a large spot at the apex and a narrow band from it to the base, orange: the rest black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal row of very minute but distinct white spots.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ULLA. 124.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white. Anterior wing, with the outer and inner margins, the nervures, and a narrow curved band at the end of the cell, black. The costal margin, and the space between the median nervures and the black border of the inner margin, rufous. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly black; the nervures, except where they join the said margins, rufous.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are all rufous, that the anterior wing has the usual apical white spots, and the posterior wing has a row of large lunular bifid white spots on the outer margin.

Expan.  $2\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species it will be seen is remarkable for the great size of the anterior wing

ITHOMIA ZABINA. 125.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white. The margins (except the costal margin of the anterior wing, which is rufous) and the nervures, black. Anterior wing, with a transverse band at the end of the cell, also black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the margins are light rufous, that the anterior wing has the usual apical white spots, and the posterior a row of lunular bifid spots on the outer margin.

The male has the anterior wing narrower and more pointed at the apex; the margins narrower.

Expan.  $2\frac{9}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species bears considerable resemblance to *I. Zerlina*, *fig.* 95; but is easily known from it by the nearly perpendicular direction of the band at the end of the cell of the anterior wing.



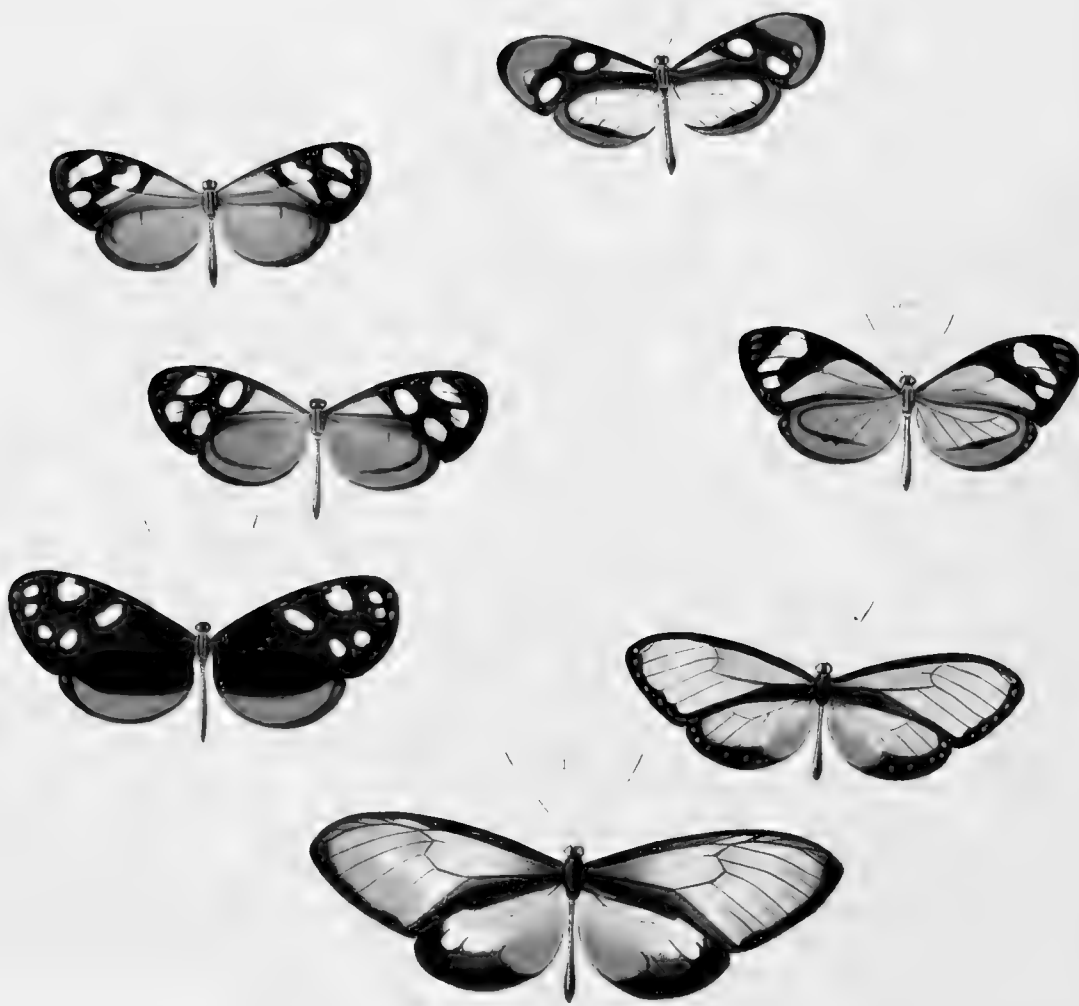


PLATE I. *Phaenocarpa* *Atreus*

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CITY OF NEW YORK

## HELICONIDÆ.

### ITHOMIA. XXI.

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#### ITHOMIA VILLULA. 125.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent purple, clouded with brown, with three white spots beyond the middle, between the nervules. The margins and nervures black. Posterior wing transparent light yellow, except near the apex, where it is opaque white; a large spot of orange at the anal angle; the costal and outer margins broadly and irregularly black, the nervures white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has three white spots at the apex; that the posterior wing has a bifid white spot on the costal margin near its middle, and a submarginal row of six white spots.

Expan.  $2\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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#### ITHOMIA APULIA. ♀ 126.

♂ *Ithomia Cæno*, var., *Hew. Ex. But. Ithomia*, Pl. 14, f. 84.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent purple white. Anterior wing, with the margins and nervures, black. Posterior wing, with the outer margin, broadly black. A large spot of orange at the anal angle. Both wings with one or two white spots at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a submarginal row of white spots upon both wings.

Expan. ♂  $2\frac{4}{10}$  in., ♀  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

When the male of this species was figured, I believed it to be only a variety of *I. Cæno*, but having seen several females, I find that they differ from *Cæno* in the position of the nervures of the posterior wing. The females of this species are also much smaller than the males, differing thus from the rest of the genus *Ithomia*. This species is very closely allied to *I. Villula*, they differ from each other in the nervures of the posterior wing.

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#### ITHOMIA ERCILLA. 127.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing black, with a large semi-transparent trifid triangular rufous spot from the base to the middle. A transverse band near the apex of two white spots, one oblong and divided into four by the nervures, the other small. Posterior wing semi-transparent rufous, the outer margin broadly black, traversed by a broad band of orange.

*I. ERCILLA.*

UNDERSIDE differs only in having four white spots at the apex of both wings. The male does not differ.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species will come next to *I. Inachia* and *I. Cyrianassa*.

### ITHOMIA ILERDINA. 128.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, with four transparent white spots; one at the base triangular, slightly rufous; the second oval within the cell; the third below it, between the first and second median nervules; the fourth minute touching a broad band of orange, which crosses the wing from the costal margin near the apex to near the anal angle, keeping the curve of the outer margin. Posterior wing lilac white; the nervures white, except where they join the marginal band; costal margin black; outer margin black, traversed by a rufous band.

UNDERSIDE differs only in having one or two minute spots at the apex of both wings.

Expan.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  in. Hab. Peru.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

### ITHOMIA GUNILLA. 129.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, with three large semi-transparent white spots; one spot across the middle, divided by the median nervure, and half way between it and the apex two spots forming a band parallel to the outer margin. A triangular rufous-white spot at the base; the inner margin, from its base to the middle, rufous. Posterior wing rufous; the disco-cellular nervule, the outer margin, and a spot at the apex, black.

UNDERSIDE does not differ, except that the apex of the anterior wing is crossed by a band of white, and the apex of the posterior wing has two or three white spots.

Female does not differ.

Expan.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

### ITHOMIA PRISCILLA. 130.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, with four large white spots; two oval across the middle (one in the cell, the other between the median nervules); two (divided by nervures) similarly placed nearer the apex. A triangular rufous white spot near the base; the inner margin from the base to the middle rufous. Posterior wing rufous, the outer margin broadly black, traversed by a broad orange band; the disco-cellular nervule black.

UNDERSIDE differs only in having the usual white spot at the apex of both wings.

The female does not differ.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

### ITHOMIA ILLINISSA, var. 131.

*Ithomia Illinissa*, Hew. Ex. But., *Ithomia*, Pl. 1, f. 2.

This does not differ from *I. Illinissa*, except that it has not the white spot at the middle of the costal margin of the anterior wing, and in having its wings suffused with black, which many of the *Heliconidæ* are subject to.

# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA. XXI.

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### ITHOMIA VILLULA. 126.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent purple, clouded with brown, with three white spots beyond the middle, between the nervules. The margins and nervures black. Posterior wing transparent light yellow, except near the apex, where it is opaque white; a large spot of orange at the anal angle; the costal and outer margins broadly and irregularly black, the nervures white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has three white spots at the apex; that the posterior wing has a bifid white spot on the costal margin near its middle, and a submarginal row of six white spots.

Expan.  $2\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ITHOMIA APULIA. ♀ 127.

♂ *Ithomia Cæno*, var., *Hew. Ex. But. Ithomia*, Pl. 14, f. 84.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent purple white. Anterior wing, with the margins and nervures, black. Posterior wing, with the outer margin, broadly black. A large spot of orange at the anal angle. Both wings with one or two white spots at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a submarginal row of white spots upon both wings.

Expan. ♂  $2\frac{4}{10}$  in., ♀  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

When the male of this species was figured, I believed it to be only a variety of *I. Cæno*, but having seen several females, I find that they differ from *Cæno* in the position of the nervures of the posterior wing. The females of this species are also much smaller than the males, differing thus from the rest of the genus *Ithomia*. This species is very closely allied to *I. Villula*, they differ from each other in the nervures of the posterior wing.

---

### ITHOMIA ERCILLA. 128.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing black, with a large semi-transparent trifid triangular rufous spot from the base to the middle. A transverse band near the apex of two white spots, one oblong and divided into four by the nervures, the other small. Posterior wing semi-transparent rufous, the outer margin broadly black, traversed by a broad band of orange.

UNDERSIDE differs only in having four white spots at the apex of both wings. The male does not differ.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species will come next to *I. Inachia* and *I. Cyrianassa*.

### ITHOMIA ILERDINA. 129.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, with four transparent white spots; one at the base triangular slightly rufous; the second oval within the cell; the third below it, between the first and second median nervules; the fourth minute touching a broad band of orange, which crosses the wing from the costal margin near the apex to near the anal angle, keeping the curve of the outer margin. Posterior wing lilac-white; the nervules white, except where they join the marginal band; costal margin black; outer margin black, traversed by a rufous band.

UNDERSIDE differs only in having one or two minute spots at the apex of both wings.

Expan  $1\frac{7}{10}$  in. Hab. Peru.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

### ITHOMIA GUNILLA. 130.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, with three large semi-transparent white spots; one spot across the middle, divided by the median nervure, and half way between it and the apex two spots forming a band parallel to the outer margin. A triangular rufous-white spot at the base; the inner margin, from its base to the middle, rufous. Posterior wing rufous; the disco-cellular nervule, the outer margin, and a spot at the apex, black.

UNDERSIDE does not differ, except that the apex of the anterior wing is crossed by a band of white, and the apex of the posterior wing has two or three white spots.

Female does not differ.

Expan.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

### ITHOMIA PRISCILLA. 131.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, with four large white spots; two oval across the middle (one in the cell, the other between the median nervules); two (divided by nervules) similarly placed nearer the apex. A triangular rufous white spot near the base; the inner margin from the base to the middle rufous. Posterior wing rufous, the outer margin broadly black, traversed by a broad orange band; the disco-cellular nervule black.

UNDERSIDE differs only in having the usual white spot at the apex of both wings.

The female does not differ.

Expan  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

### ITHOMIA ILLINISSA, var. 132.

*Ithomia Illinissa*, Hew. Ex. But., *Ithomia*, Pl. 1, f. 2.

This does not differ from *I. Illinissa*, except that it has not the white spot at the middle of the costal margin of the anterior wing, and that it has its wing suffused with black, which many of the *Heliconidæ* are subject to.



# HEPIONIDAE.

## HEPIONA.



W.C. Hewitson. Del et Lith. 1868.

Typonis Lithographia Victor.

### 167. HEPIONA.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 164. HEPIONA PLANA   | 167. HEPIONA DIVERSA |
| 165. HEPIONA ALBENNA | 168. HEPIONA CILICA  |
| 166. HEPIONA CYPRINA | 169. HEPIONA NOBILIS |

## HELICONIDÆ.

### ITHOMIA. XXII.

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#### ITHOMIA INA. 133.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white; the margins black; the nervures very faintly marked. Anterior wing with a row of indistinct white spots on the black of the outer margin. Without the usual spot on the costal margin. Posterior wing with the inner margin broadly rufous.

UNDERSIDE. Does not differ at all except that the inner margin of the anterior wing, where it rests upon the posterior wing, is brilliantly polished like silver.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. Hab.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

Near to I. Alema, fig. 120, but differs from it in colour. Near I. Apulia, 127, but has the nervures very differently placed.

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#### ITHOMIA ORIANA. 134.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent, the nervures black; the margins broadly black. Anterior wing clouded with brown within the cell. Crossed obliquely by a broad band of black, which divides at the median nervure, and passes down the second and third median nervures.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the black margins are traversed by a rufous band; that the apex of both wings is marked with two or three small white spots, and that the outer margin of the posterior wing has some indistinct white spots.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Near I. Onega, fig. 1, but different in the arrangement of the nervures of the posterior wing.

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#### ITHOMIA ALEXINA. 135.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent purple-white; the margins black. Anterior wing crossed obliquely at the middle by a band of black; triangular where it crosses the end of the cell, linear where it follows the second median nervure to the outer margin. Apex broadly black. The oval space between it and the black band slightly washed with white. Posterior wing with the nervures black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the black band and margins are all traversed by a rufous line.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. Bolivia.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

Although, at first sight, this species scarcely differs from I. Ardea, fig. 78, it will be seen at once how distinct they are, upon examining the nervures of the posterior wing. They are both of them as nearly allied to I. Silphis, of Guérin, as they are to each other, and yet differ as widely from it.

ITHOMIA SYNNOVA. 136.

UPPERSIDE. Female black. Anterior wing with nearly all the cell, and a line between it, and the anal angle orange. A large semi-transparent white spot beyond the middle. Posterior wing with the outer half, except the margin, orange.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are two small white spots at the apex of the posterior wing.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

ITHOMIA DUESSA. 137.

UPPERSIDE. Female black. Anterior wing with the base rufous. A large central irregular spot of light yellow, marked with a black spot. Two small white spots at the apex. Posterior wing rufous; the apex and two irregular bands, which spring from it and partly cross the wing, together with the outer margin, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the base of the anterior wing is black, with two rufous lines only; that the demi-bands of the posterior wing are continued to the inner margin, broken into spots as they approach it, and that both wings have a submarginal row of white spots.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

ITHOMIA OULITA. 138.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing pale yellow, semi-transparent, clouded near the base and outer margin. The nervure, which closes the cell and the ends of the other nervures as they approach the outer margin, black. The margins broadly black. Posterior wing orange, except near the costal margin, where it is nearly white. Outer margin broadly black, narrow towards the anal angle. Both wings with a submarginal row of white spots.

UNDERSIDE does not differ, except that there are two additional white spots near the anal angle of the posterior wing.

Expan.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA NORELLA. 139.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing black from the base to the middle; at the middle a group of light yellow spots; one single, within the cell; one on the costal margin, forming part of a curved unequal band which crosses the wing. Beyond the band transparent grey; the nervures and margins black. Posterior wing orange, with a black spot at the end of the cell; the apex and outer margin to its middle black, with a row of white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan.  $2\frac{6}{10}$  in. Hab. Cuenca.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and British Museum.

I quite expected that this and the preceding would prove to be sexes of the same species. They are, however, both males; and, though very much alike, differ in the position of the nervures of both wings. In this species the second branch from the subcostal nervure rises at the end of the cell; in *I. Oulita* the same branch is considerably beyond it. The disco-cellular nervules of the posterior wing also differ.



# ORIENTAL BUTTERFLIES

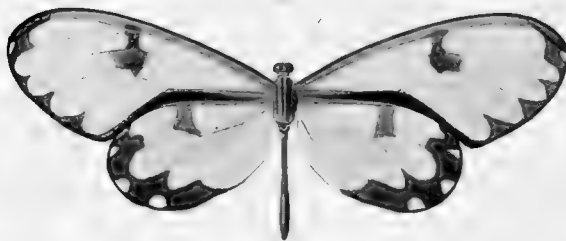
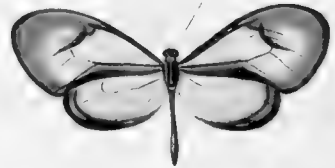
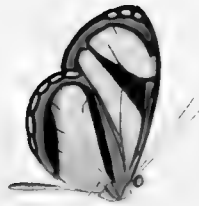


PLATE I

PLATE II

1. *ORIENTAL BUTTERFLY*  
2. *ORIENTAL BUTTERFLY*  
3. *ORIENTAL BUTTERFLY*

4. *ORIENTAL BUTTERFLY*  
5. *ORIENTAL BUTTERFLY*  
6. *ORIENTAL BUTTERFLY*

# HELICONIDÆ.

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## ITHOMIA. XXIII.

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### ITHOMIA ETHICA. 140.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent pale-yellow. The margins black, bordered inwardly with grey. Anterior wing crossed at the end of the cell by a waved band of black, proceeding to the outer margin by the second median nervule, which is also black. Posterior wing, with part of the median nervule, its second and third branches, and the end of the cell, broadly black. Both wings with a submarginal band of white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan.  $1\frac{11}{20}$  in. Hab. Cuenca.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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### ITHOMIA OROLINA. 141.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent lilac-white; the nervures and margins black. Anterior wing crossed at the end of the cell by an indistinct band of brown, followed by an ill-defined curved submarginal band of orange, from the middle of the costal margin to the anal angle of the wing. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly black, marked at the apex by a bifid orange spot.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is some white at the apex of both wings.

Expan.  $1\frac{13}{20}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Much like *I. Cidonia*, but sufficiently distinct to form a species. The nervures of the anterior wing are placed at very different angles with each other.

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### ITHOMIA CORENA. 142.

UPPERSIDE transparent lilac-white; the nervures and margins black. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a broad band of orange, bordered on both sides with black. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly black, traversed by a band of orange. Both wings with two or three obscure spots at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the apical spots are white.

Expan.  $1\frac{17}{20}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Also much like *I. Cidonia* and *Sarepta*, but differs from them greatly in the position of the nervures of the posterior wing.

ITHOMIA INACHIA. Var. 143, 144.

*Ithomia Inachia*, *Ex. But.* Vol. I., figs. 66, 67.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent green-white, bordered with grey; the margins broadly black. Anterior wing crossed midway, from margin to margin, by an oblique band of black—broad at the costal margin, narrow where it joins the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the black margins are all traversed by a band of orange, and that there are three white spots at the apex of each wing.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This, however much it may seem to differ at first sight, is, I have no doubt, only a variety of *I. Inachia*, figs. 66, 67. Underside it does not differ from fig. 66, which I consider typical. I had some doubt before as to my being correct in figuring two insects so different in colour as one and the same species. The sight of the Butterfly now figured has removed that doubt, and shown that it is a species subject to great variation.

ITHOMIA ILERDINA. Var. ♀ 145.

♂ *Ithomia Ilerdina*, *Ex. But.* Vol. II., fig. 129.

Does not differ from the male figured before, except that it has two white spots near the middle of the costal margin on both sides, one of these spots being sometimes obscured on the upperside. I do not think that this is a variety peculiar to the female although the examples which I have seen are all of that sex. The sexes of *Ithomia* seldom differ except in the position of the nervures.

ITHOMIA THEUDELINDA. 146.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent green-white; the margins and nervures (which are fine) black. Anterior wing with the costal margin rufous. Both wings with an irregular black spot at the end of the cell; both with the outer margin black, deeply sinuated inwardly; broad on the posterior wing, where it is marked with five white spots.

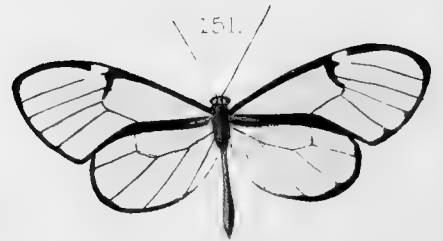
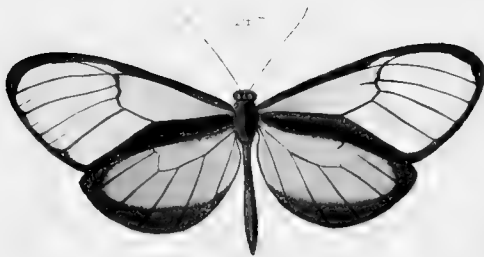
UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.



# 31771, 31772, 31773 31774, 31775, 31776



31771

31772

31773  
 31774  
 31775

31776  
 31777  
 31778

# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA XXIV.

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### ITHOMIA TELESILLA. 147.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent, very glossy: the margins and nervures (except at the centre of the posterior wing) black. Anterior wing with a small ill-defined white spot on the costal margin: two indistinct white spots at the apex. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly black, marked by some very indistinct white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the white spots at the apex of the anterior wing and near the margin of the posterior wing are white and conspicuous.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ITHOMIA TERESITA. 148.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent, rufous-white, the margins and nervures black. Posterior wing with the costal and outer margins broadly black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are all rufous-brown, that the apex of the anterior wing is marked by one or two white spots: the outer margin of the posterior wing by several white spots in pairs.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This may be, and probably is, a female variety of *Ithomia Adina* of Vol. I. Pl. xvii. fig. 47.

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### ITHOMIA PADILLA. 149.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent, white: the margins and nervures (except where they cross the white band of the anterior wing) black. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a broad band of white, bounded on one side by a short triangular band, at the end of the cell; on the other by a broad apical band of black sinuated on its inner side.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the band and margins are entirely rufous.

Expan.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very nearly allied to *I. Alexina*, Vol. II. Pl. xviii. fig. 135; the neurulation is the same.

ITHOMIA JANARILLA. 150.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with four transparent spots ; one at the base, triangular, two placed obliquely across the middle of the wing, the fourth forming a transverse bifid band near the apex. Posterior wing transparent : the outer margin rufous-brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a rufous submarginal band encircling the wings, and that both wings have two or three small white spots at the apex.

The female does not differ.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. Cuenca.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Most nearly allied to *I. Onega*, Vol. I. Pl. x. fig. 1, of which it is probably only a variety, since the nervures do not differ.

ITHOMIA POLISSENA. 151.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent, very glossy : the margins, which are very narrow, the nervures, and a slight triangular band at the end of the cell, black. Anterior wing with a small white spot on the costal margins beyond the middle.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins and band are all pale rufous, and that the anterior wing has two minute white spots at the apex.

Expan.  $2\frac{2}{10}$  in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Very near to *I. Diaphanus* of Drury, figured in the First Volume of this work, Plate xxiii. fig. 82. This species has the band at the end of the cell at the middle of the wing, whilst *I. Diaphanus* has the cell of unusual length, and the band much beyond the middle of the wing.

ITHOMIA AGRIPPINA. 152.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing semi-transparent black, crossed before and beyond the middle by oblique bands of pale yellow : the base rufous, marked by a spot of brown. Posterior wing rufous, with the apex and outer margin broadly brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has three small white spots at the apex, and that the posterior wing has a submarginal band of eight spots.

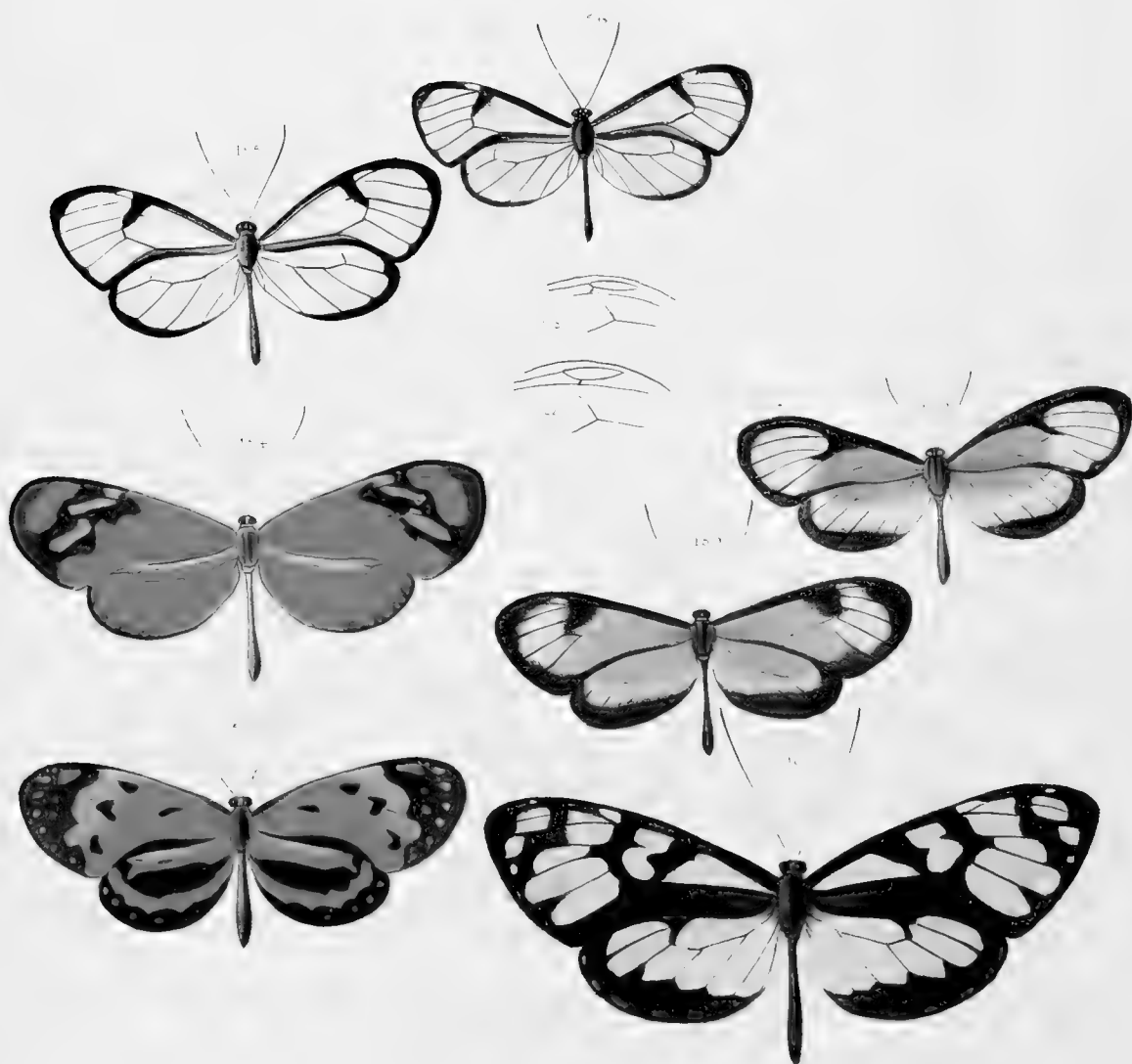
Expan.  $2\frac{4}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of E. Birchall.



# ITHOMIA

ITHOMIA XXV



From the collection of the Smithsonian Institution

M. & N. Harshbarger imp.

153 ITHOMIA MUTILLA.  
154 ITHOMIA MOSELLA  
155 ITHOMIA JESSICA  
156 ITHOMIA ACILLA

158 ITHOMIA YANETTA  
159 ITHOMIA FENECLA  
160 ITHOMIA ORESTILLA

# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA XXV.

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### ITHOMIA MUTILLA. 153.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Anterior wing with four black spots: crossed beyond the middle by a band of pale yellow; the apex and outer margin broadly black, marked by two or three spots of orange and a band of white spots. Posterior wing with a central band and the outer margin dark brown: a submarginal band of indistinct white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is an orange band near the apex.

Exp.  $2\frac{4}{10}$  inch. Hab. Demerara.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ITHOMIA MOSELLA. 154.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous. Anterior wing with the apical half dark brown, crossed by a broken band of three pale yellow spots, and a large subapical rufous spot. Posterior wing with some lunular brown spots on the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal band of white spots.

Exp.  $2\frac{11}{20}$  inch. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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### ITHOMIA JESSICA. 155

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent lilac-white; the margins, nervures, and a band at the end of the cell of the anterior wing, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the outer margins are traversed by a band of orange, and that there are three white spots at the apex of the anterior wing.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  inch. Hab. Minas Geraes.

In the Burchell Collection of the Oxford University Museum.

ITHOMIA ACILLA. 156.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent rufous-white; the margins, nervures, and a band at the end of the cell of the anterior wing, dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are rufous.

Exp.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Minas Geraes.

In the Burchell Collection of the Oxford University Museum.

This and the last described, though much like several species before figured, differ from them all in the arrangement of the nervures, and, though still more like each other, differ, as I have shown upon the plate, in the position of the costal nervures of the posterior wing. By the kindness of Professor Westwood, I have the pleasure of adding three new species to my long list of this beautiful group.

ITHOMIA YANETTA. 158.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent lilac-white; the margins and a band at the end of the cell of the anterior wing dark brown; the base of both wings yellow; the inner margin of the anterior wing orange.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA FENELLA. 159.

UPPERSIDE. Female, yellow; some of the nervures, the margins, and a band at the end of the cell broadly brown. Anterior wing white near the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Exp.  $2\frac{2}{10}$  inch. Hab. Minas Geraes.

In the Burchell Collection of the Oxford University Museum and of W. C. Hewitson.

Much as the nervures differ, I feel very much inclined to believe that this is the female of *I. Yanetta*.

ITHOMIA ORESTILLA. 160.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent lilac-white, the nervures black. Anterior wing with the margins, a band across the cell, a band at the end of the cell and the apex (near which there are three white spots), black. Posterior wing with a short band at the middle of the costal margin, and the outer margin which is broad, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the bands are rufous, bordered only, with black, that the apex of the anterior wing has four white spots, and the outer margin of the posterior wing a band of bifid white spots.

Exp.  $3\frac{3}{10}$  inch. Hab. New Granada.

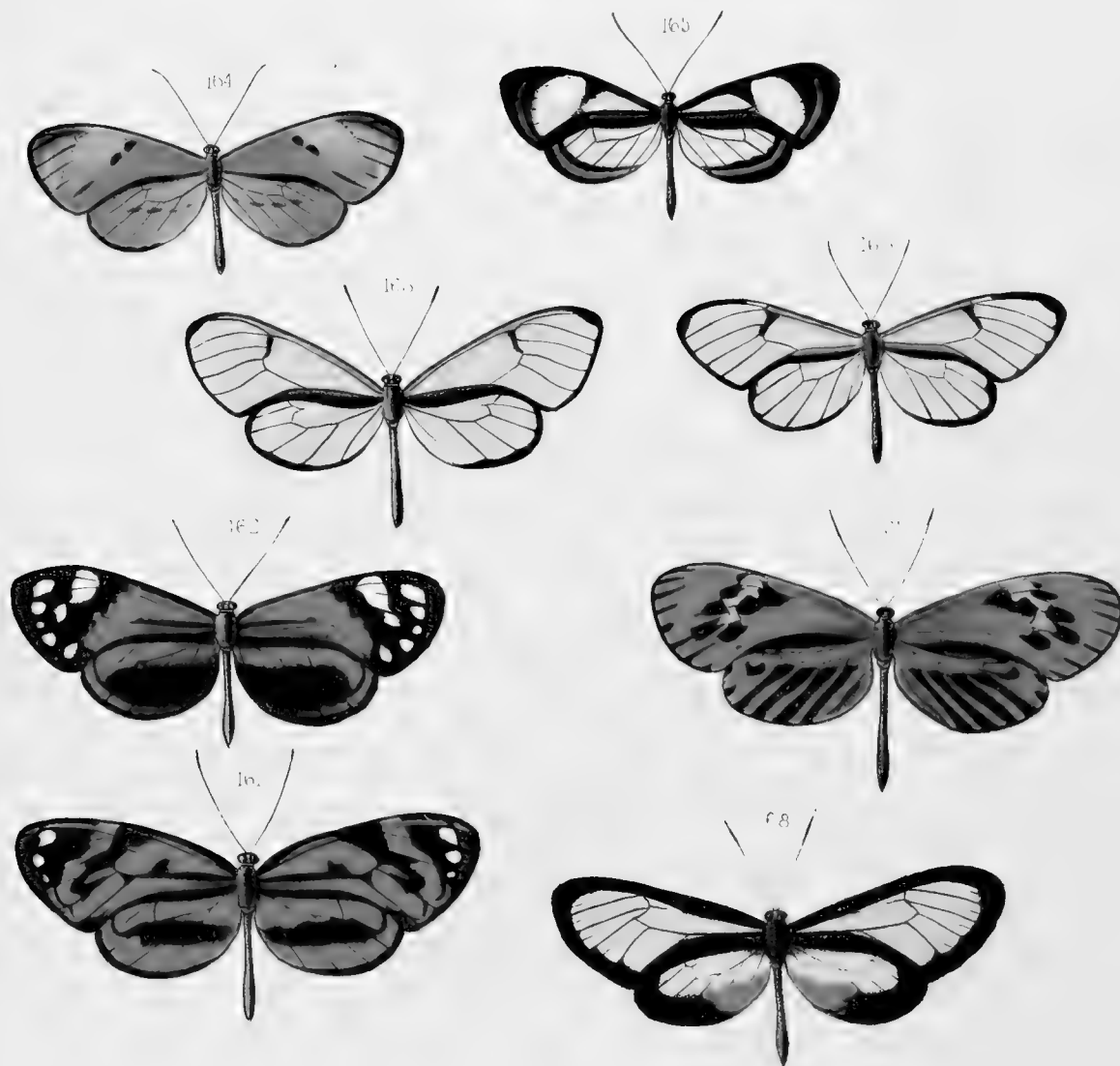
In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *J. Attalia* of volume i. f. 77, which has *Susiana* of Felder for its female.



# HELICONIDAE.

ITHOMIA XXVI.



W C Hewitson del et lith. Jan'y 1st 1868

M & N Hanhart imp

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 161. ITHOMIA KEZIA.     | 165. ITHOMIA ESTELLA  |
| 162. ITHOMIA AUCHIALA.  | 166. ITHOMIA SYLVELLA |
| 163. ITHOMIA APULEIA.   | 167. ITHOMIA ZITELLA  |
| 164. ITHOMIA ESPRIELLA. | 168. ITHOMIA ADELINDA |

# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA. XXVI.

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### ITHOMIA KEZIA. 161.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous. Anterior wing with the basal half rufous: the margins, the median nervure and a spot attached to it, dark brown: the apical half dark brown, marked by a spot and transverse band of rufous-orange and three white spots. Posterior wing with the outer margins and a broad longitudinal band dark brown.

UNDERSIDE, as above.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Amazon (Nauta).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ITHOMIA ANCHIALA. 162.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with the basal half (except the margins and median nervure, which are black), orange: two spots (one trifid) before the apex, and a submarginal band of five spots, all white. Posterior wing with the costal margin, and a band near the outer margin, orange.

Exp.  $2\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. Amazon (Pebas).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This and the preceding species might readily be supposed to be further varieties only of *I. Iphianassa* if they were not without the remarkable receptacle for hair possessed by that species where the wings meet.

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### ITHOMIA APULEIA. 163.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent rufous-white, the margins, nervures, and a band at the end of the cell, brown. Anterior wing with the costal margin rufous.

UNDERSIDE, with the margins and band all rufous, except the apex of the anterior wing and a spot near the middle of the costal margin, which are ochreous.

Exp.  $2\frac{5}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ITHOMIA ESPRIELLA. 164.

UPPERSIDE. Female, semitransparent, rufous: the margins narrow, dark brown. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a broad triangular band of yellow, marked on its inner border by two round black spots and a linear spot of brown: the apex clouded with brown, the nervures there black. Posterior wing crossed by three indistinct brown spots.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that the outer margins are spotted with white.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The nervures, which have been drawn black for the sake of their specific character, are rufous.

*Sub. Jan. 1. 1868.*

ITHOMIA ESTELLA. 165.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing dark brown, transparent at the base : crossed beyond the middle by a large oval white spot, and by a submarginal narrow indistinct band of orange. Posterior wing transparent, glossed with purple : the nervures black : the outer margin broad, dark brown, traversed by an orange band.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that the orange band of the anterior wing is broad and distinct : that the costal margin of the posterior wing is orange : and that both wings have four or five white spots near the apex.

Exp.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA SYLVELLA. 166.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent, glossy, rufous-white. The margins (except a portion of the costal and inner margins, which are rufous), the nervures (except the basal half of them), and a band at the end of the cell, dark brown : an oblong white spot on the costal margin outside the band.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that the margins and band are all rufous : that there is a single white spot at the apex of each wing : and that the base of the costal margin of the posterior wing is yellow.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species and *I. Apuleia* scarcely differ except in the nervures of the posterior wing : they bear the same resemblance, that *I. Cymothoe* and *Artena* do to each other.

ITHOMIA ZITELLA. 167.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange rufous. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a zigzag band of yellow, bordered irregularly with dark brown : the inner margin and linear marginal spots between the nervures, dark brown. Posterior wing with broad rays of dark brown between the nervures.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that both wings have a submarginal band of minute white spots between the nervures.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Amazon (Nauta).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ADELINDA. 168.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent : the anterior wing tinted with purple, the posterior wing with yellow : the nervures (except those at the middle of the posterior wing which are yellow) and margins black. Posterior wing with a large orange spot at the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that there are three white spots at the apex of the anterior wing, and a submarginal band of similar spots on the posterior wing.

Exp.  $2\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

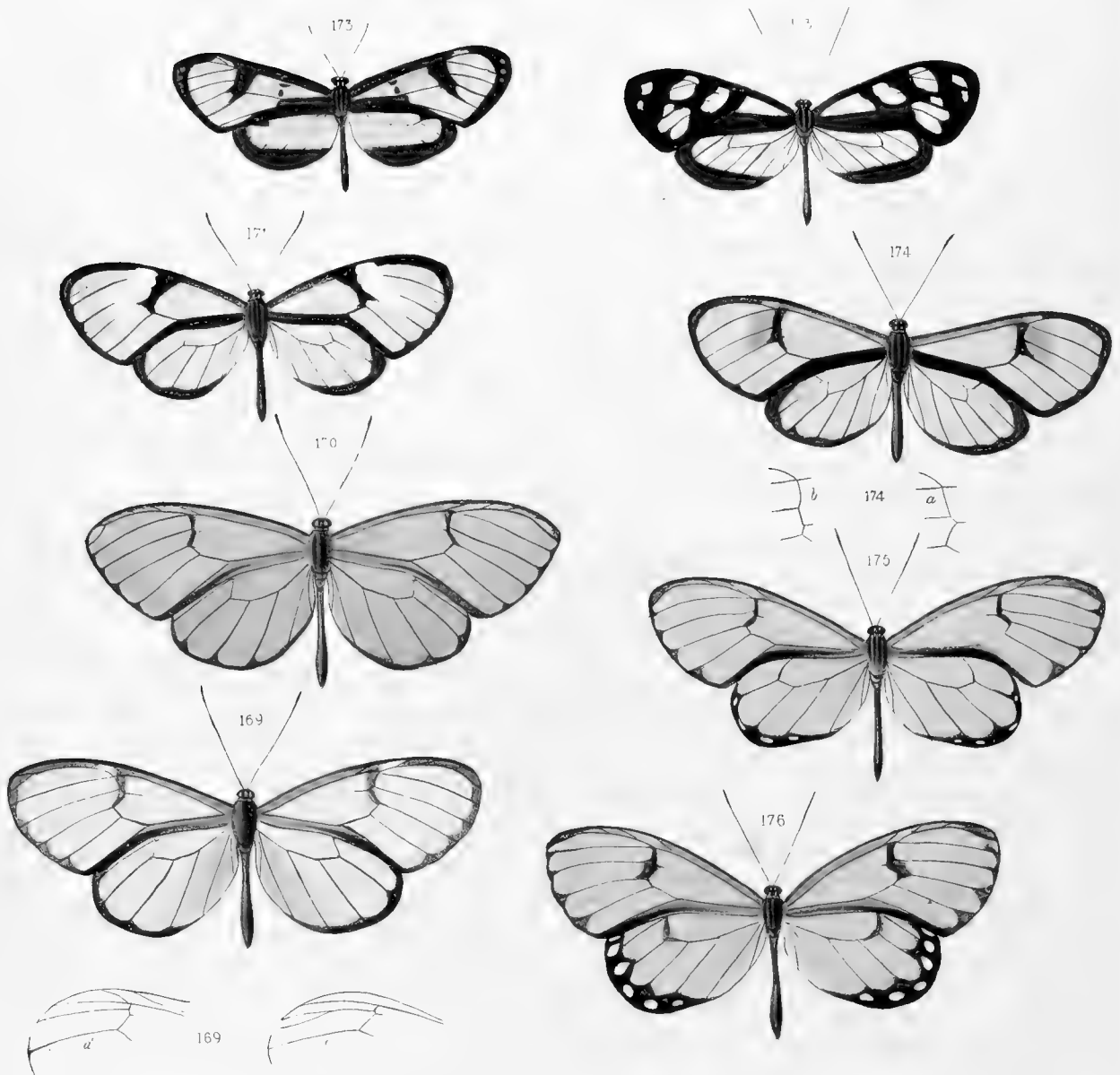
In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Abundantly distinct from *I. Apulia*, which it most nearly resembles.



# ITHOMIINAE.

ITHOMIA XXVII.



W. C. Hewatson del et lith. April 1<sup>st</sup> 1889

M & N Hanhart imp

169 170. ITHOMIA CLEONICA  
171. ITHOMIA GEDERA.  
172. ITHOMIA AZEKA.

173 ITHOMIA ZAREPHA  
174 ITHOMIA ALIDELLA  
175 176 ITHOMIA ZALMUNNA

# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA XXVII.

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### ITHOMIA CLEONICA. 169, 170.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent lilac-white with the outer margins and band at the end of the cell brown. Anterior wing with the costal and inner margin rufous. Posterior wing tinted with yellow towards the inner margin.

UNDERSIDE with all the margins and the disco-cellular band rufous.

Exp.  $2\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The highly-coloured var. has been kindly lent to me from the Collection of Mr. Druce. The only difference between this species and *I. Panthyle* of Felder and *I. Esula* of Hewitson is in the arrangement of the nervures of the costal margin of the posterior wing. 169 *c.* represents those of *Panthyle* and *Esula*, 169 *d.* those of *Cleonica*.

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### ITHOMIA GEDERA. 171.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent rufous-white: the margins, the disco-cellular band and nervures, black. Anterior wing with a broad band of white at the end of the cell, in which the nervures are also white.

UNDERSIDE with all the margins and band rufous bordered on both sides with black. Anterior wing with two white spots at the apex; posterior wing with a marginal series of white spots bordered with black.

Male like the female, except that the margins and band are narrower, the white band almost confined to the costal margin, and that it is without the apical and marginal spots of the underside.

Exp.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collections of W. C. Hewitson and H. Druce.

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### ITHOMIA AZEKA. 172 (not 173).

UPPERSIDE. Male, anterior wing transparent lilac-white tinted with yellow at the base: the margins, a broken band in the cell, and the band at the end of the cell black. Posterior wing tinted with yellow: a spot on the costal margin and the outer margin dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has a spot on the costal margin and the inner half of the outer margin rufous: the apex with four distinct white spots. Posterior wing with the costal margin rufous, the outer margin traversed by a rufous band marked by six distinct white spots.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of H. Druce and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA AEGLE.

*Papilio Aegle*, Fabricius. *Genera Insectorum*, p. 255.

*Ithomia Hippodamia*, Hewitson. *Exot. But. I. Pl.* 21, p. 41.

I am much indebted to Mr. Butler of the British Museum for enabling me to correct this error. I was not before aware that Fabricius had described species in his "Genera Insectorum." The description of Aegle is so exact as to distinguish it from the very nearly allied species now figured.

ITHOMIA ZEREPHA. 173.

UPPERSIDE, male, black. Anterior wing with eight transparent spots of lilac-white: the first at the base triangular, the second within the cell, the third (trifid) near the costal margin, three below this touching each other, and two near the apex. Posterior wing transparent, with the outer margin brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the apical spots of the anterior wing are surrounded by a rufous band, and that the costal and outer margins of the posterior wing are traversed by a broad rufous band.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Cayenne.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ALIDELLA. 174.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous-white: the margins and disco-cellular band dark brown. Anterior wing with a band of yellow at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the margins and the centre of the band are rufous: the apex of each wing with a single white spot.

Exp.  $2\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Scarcely differs from Alida, except in the disco-cellular nervures of the anterior wing: 174*a*. represents those of Alida, 174*b*. those of Alidella. This species seems to agree nearly with Felder's description of Eulyra. He, however, says that it is considerably smaller than Cymothoe, which this is not, and that it has a submarginal series of white spots on the underside, which this is without.

ITHOMIA ZALMUNNA. 175, 176.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent, rufous: the outer margins and disco-cellular band dark brown. Anterior wing with the costal and part of the inner margin rufous. Posterior wing with four white spots on the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the margins are rufous.

Female like the male, except that the disco-cellular nervures of the posterior wing are banded with brown, and that its outer margin is much broader, and has six large white spots.

Exp.  $2\frac{13}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

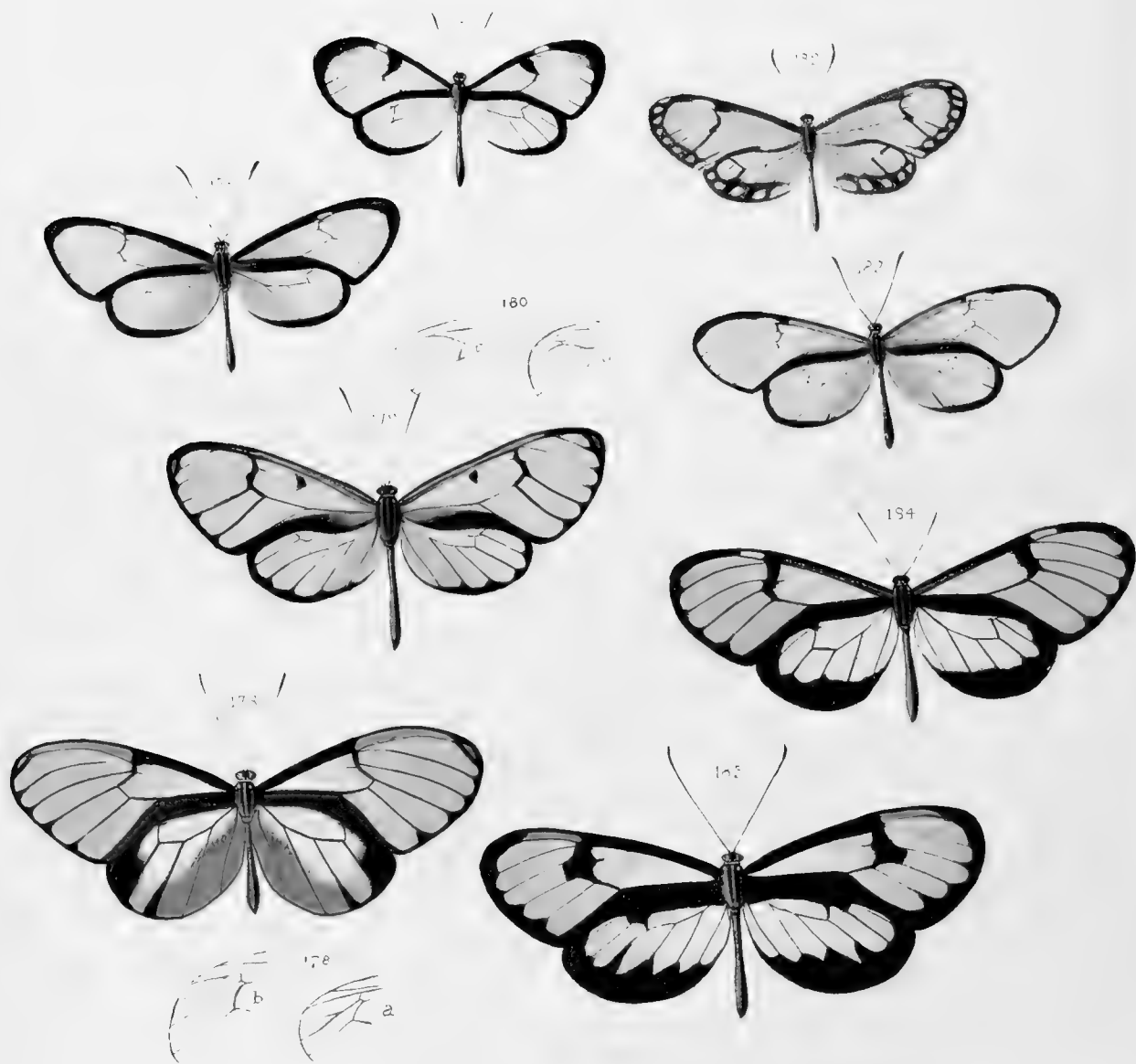
In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Perhaps only a variety of *I. Theudelinda*. In this species the female has the colouring of the male of *Theudelinda*.



# ENTOMOLOGICAL

## ITHOMIA XXVIII.



173. Ithomia alpehifera

174. Ithomia epina

175. Ithomia thida

176. Ithomia aegina

182. Ithomia lamia

183. Ithomia ticidella

184. Ithomia thabena

185. Ithomia aegina

M. & N. Barber, Del.

# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA XXVIII.

### ITHOMIA ALPHESIBÆA. 178. ♀

*Ithomia Alphesibæa*, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lepidoptera*, p. 17, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent. Anterior wing tinted with lilac from the base to the middle, rufous beyond it, with the costal margin, the inner margin, the nervures, and triangular spots on the outer margin at the end of the nervures, brown: the costal margin from the middle to the apex rufous-orange. Posterior wing lilac-white, the outer margin broadly rufous: the costal margin, a spot at the apex, and a triangular spot on the second median nervule red-brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the costal margin of the posterior wing is broadly rufous, paler at its base.

Exp.  $2\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Mapoto, Buckley.)

This species is altogether so much like *I. Duillia* that, but for its great inferiority in size, I should have passed it as the same. On the anterior wing of *I. Duillia* the point or spur is emitted at the end of the cell from the second disco-cellular nervure, in *I. Alphesibæa* from the third, and what is very remarkable, because it occurs in the females only, the discoidal nervure 178a of the posterior wing of *Alphesibæa* emits a branch, whilst in *Duillia* 178b a similar branch is emitted from the subcostal nervure.

### ITHOMIA EPONA. 179.

*Ithomia Epona*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 19, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent rufous-white: the nervures black. Anterior wing with the costal margin and apex rufous: the inner margin broadly dark brown rufous at the base: a triangular spot in the cell, a curved narrow band at the end of the cell, and spots on the outer margin, all black. Posterior wing with the outer margin brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are rufous, that there are three white spots on the apex of the anterior wing, and a series of similar spots on the outer margin of the posterior wing; that the base of the posterior wing is pale yellow bordered below with black, and marked by the singular oval white spot which indicates the sex.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Ines, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson and W. W. Saunders.

### ITHOMIA TICIDA. 180.

*Ithomia Ticida*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 21, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent rufous-white: the base of both wings tinted with orange: the nervures black, slender: the margins dark brown. Anterior wing with the usual costal spot obscure white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the costal margin near the apex of the anterior wing is rufous, that there are three subapical snow-white spots, and that the posterior wing has the base yellow, and a submarginal series of five white spots.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Ines, Buckley.)

180c. Neuration of posterior wing.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

### ITHOMIA ALISSA. 181.

*Ithomia Alissa*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 22, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent white: the nervures black. Anterior wing with the costal margin, a triangular curved spot at the end of the cell, the apex (which is broad), and the outer and inner margins, all black. A small white spot on the costal margin at the end of the cell. Posterior wing with the costal and outer margins black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins and band of the anterior wing are all rufous, and that each wing has two apical white spots.

Exp.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Rio Verdi, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

## ITHOMIA LAMIA. 182.

*Ithomia Lamia*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 21, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent white, slightly tinted with yellow near the base. Both wings with the outer margin broadly brown traversed by a series of large white spots. Anterior wing with the costal and inner margins brown: crossed at the end of the cell by a band of brown which follows the second branch of the median nervure to the outer margin. Posterior wing with a similar but angular band of brown at the end of the cell, following the third branch of the median nervure.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the costal margin of the posterior wing is yellow from its base to its middle.

Exp.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Curaray, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Much like *I. Ethica* of Hewitson, but with the neuration of both wings different. In *Lamia* the spur is on the second disco-cellular nervule of the anterior wing. In *Ethica* it is on the third.

## ITHOMIA TICIDELLA. 183.

*Ithomia Tucidella*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 21, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent white: the margins brown, narrow. Anterior wing with the inner border of the costal and inner margins rufous to the middle of the wing: the costal spot white. Posterior wing rufous near the inner margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are rufous-yellow, that the anterior wing has three apical white spots, and that the posterior wing has its base yellow, and a series of submarginal white spots in pairs.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Ines, Buckley.)

180d. Neuration of posterior wing.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Neuration as in *Sylvo*, but without the band at the end of the cell of the anterior wing.

## ITHOMIA THABENA. 184.

*Ithomia Thabena*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 18, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent: the nervures black. Anterior wing with a rufous tint: the costal margin (which is half rufous) and the outer margin (which is dentated inwardly) narrow, the inner margin (which is broad) and a band at the end of the cell, all dark brown: the spot on the costal margin white. Posterior wing tinted with lilac, with the neuration of *Zerlina*: the costal margin and the outer margin (which is very broad) dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the margins and the band at the end of the cell of the anterior wing are rufous, that the anterior wing has three minute apical spots of white, and that the posterior wing has a submarginal series of white spots in pairs: the apical spot largest and single.

Exp.  $2\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Rio Verdi, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

## ITHOMIA ÆGINETA. 185.

*Ithomia Ægineta*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 17, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent lilac-white, except the apical half of the anterior wing which is tinted with orange. Both wings with the margins broadly black: the outer margins (very broad on the posterior wing) dentated on the inner border: the nervures black, very slender. Anterior wing with a large black spot at the end of the cell, and beyond it a rufous spot on the costal margin. Posterior wing with the neuration of *Zerlina*: a black spot on the costal margin at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal series of white spots in pairs, except at the apex and at the anal angle of the posterior wing, where they are single. Posterior wing with a white spot at the middle of the costal margin.

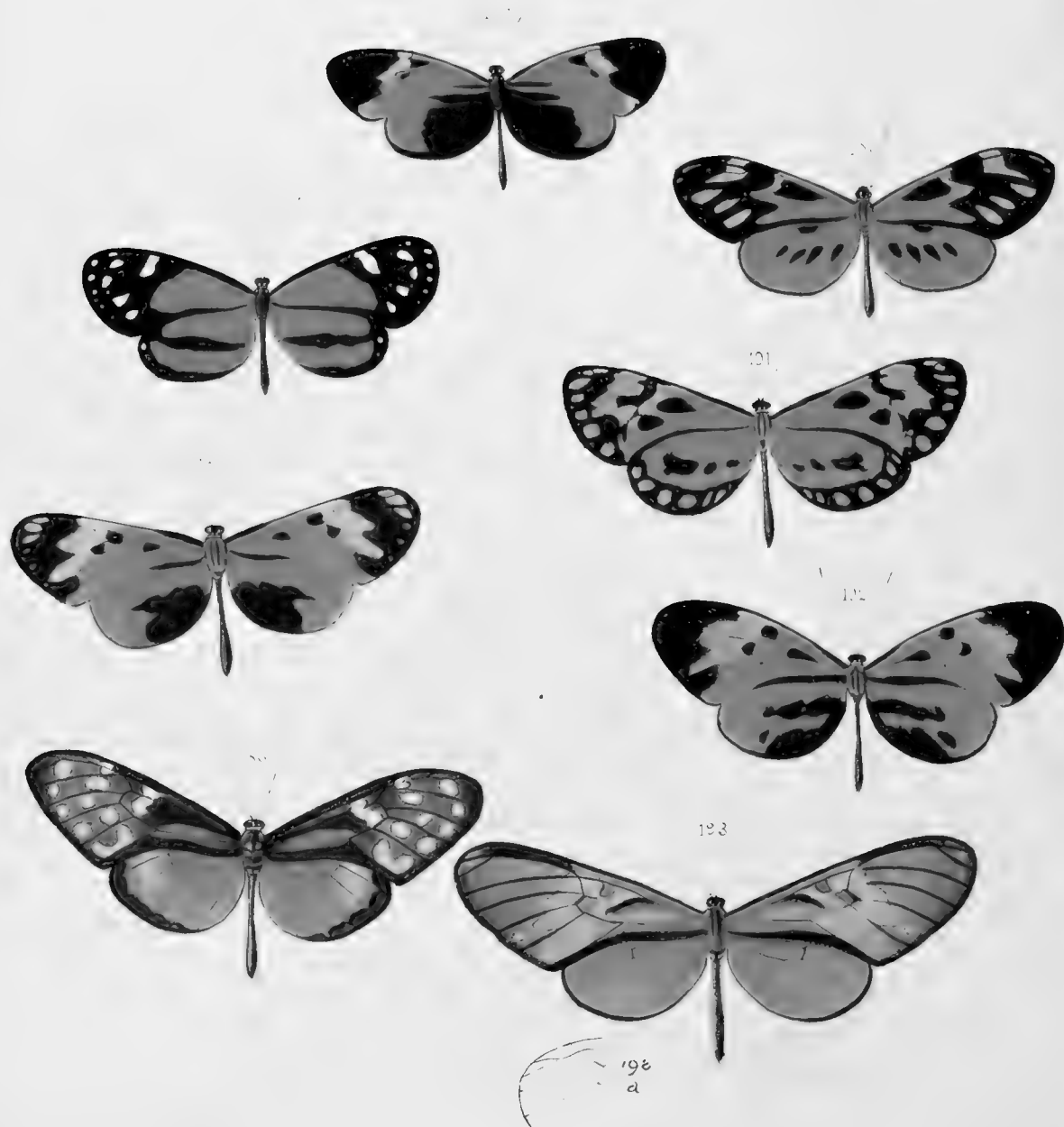
Exp.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Rio Verdi, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.



# ITHOMIA

ITHOMIA



187 ITHOMIA

188 ITHOMIA  
189 ITHOMIA  
190 ITHOMIA  
191 ITHOMIA

192 ITHOMIA AETHRA  
193 ITHOMIA ANTONIA  
194 ITHOMIA MAMERUS  
195 ITHOMIA VARINA

M. & N. Harbort

# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA XXIX.

### ITHOMIA PHAGESIA. 186.

*Ithomia Phagesia*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 16, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, semitransparent, with several white spots: the margins brown. Anterior wing brown: the base dark brown rufous near the median nervure: a spot in the cell, two bands, each of five spots parallel to the outer margin, the first of which commences on the costal margin by a trifold spot: the last spot of each band near the inner margin connected with each other. Posterior wing rufous, with a large transparent spot near the apex. The outer margin dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has two apical white spots, and that the posterior wing has the base dark brown, and a submarginal series of white spots.

Exp.  $2\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Villano, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very like *I. Olyras* of Felder. In *Phagesia* the spur is emitted from the upper disco-cellular nervule of the posterior wing, in *Olyras* from the lower.

### ITHOMIA ÆMILIA. 187.

*Ithomia Æmilia*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 15, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Anterior wing with the base of the costal and inner margins, three spots in the cell, and the apex (which is broad) dark brown: a broad oblique sinuated band beyond the middle, and five subapical spots (two of them minute) pale yellow. Posterior wing with the neuration of *I. Ninonia*: a large brown spot at the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing has the base of the costal margin yellow, and a band of dark brown near and parallel to the costal margin.

Exp.  $2\frac{4}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Sarayaco, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

### ITHOMIA ABIDA. 188.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing black: orange from the base to the middle, except the margins, which are black: a bifid spot on the costal margin beyond its middle, a curved band of four spots and an apical series of six minute spots, all white. Posterior wing orange with an oblong central band and the outer margin black: a white spot at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a rufous band near the anal angle of the posterior wing and a marginal series of white spots on the posterior wing.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

### ITHOMIA ACHÆA. 189.

*Ithomia Achæa*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 14, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Antennæ yellow, with the base brown. Anterior wing with a band from the base, the base of the costal and inner margins, the apex (broadly), and two spots at the end of the cell, dark brown: a short band from the costal margin beyond its middle and a spot near the anal angle yellow. Posterior wing with the neuration of *Cyrianassa*: dark brown, with a large spot of orange at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a submarginal band of white spots on both wings, and that the base of the posterior wing is yellow.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Canelos, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Published, January 1st, 1871.]

ITHOMIA ÆTHRA. 190.

*Ithomia Æthra*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 15, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with the base orange, except the margins and a large triangular spot in the cell which are black: a spot in the cell (near the end), an angular band of six spots (the first four touching each other), and a small spot at the apex, yellow. Posterior wing with the neuration of *I. Cyrianassa*: orange, with a longitudinal band of four spots, and the outer margin which is very narrow dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has a submarginal band of pale yellow spots, and that the posterior wing has three apical spots of the same colour, that it has a band of brown near the costal margin, and two ochreous spots bordered below with brown near the apex.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Curaray, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ANTONIA. 191.

*Ithomia Antonia*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 14, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Both wings with the outer margin broadly dark brown, traversed by a series of large yellow spots. Anterior wing with the costal and inner margins, a triangular spot in the cell, and a triangular spot below this black: a broad, short, irregular band of yellow from the costal margin beyond the middle bordered with black. Posterior wing with the neuration of *I. Thea*: a longitudinal band of black spots at the middle.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a band of brown near the costal margin of the posterior wing.

Exp.  $2\frac{4}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Jorge, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA MAMERCUS. 192.

*Ithomia Mamercus*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 13, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a broad irregular band of yellow, sinuated on both sides: the base of the costal margin, a band at the base of the inner margin, a triangular spot between them, three spots (one minute) near the middle, and the apex which is broad, all black. Posterior wing with the neuration of *I. Ninonia*: a band, a large spot at the anal angle, and a small spot near it, black.

Exp.  $2\frac{4}{10}$  to  $2\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Sarayaco, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I shall have, I believe, to consider this species as a variety of *I. Mansuetus*. They do not differ in the neuration of the wings.

ITHOMIA VARINA. 193.

*Ithomia Varina*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 15, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, semitransparent, rufous: the margins dark brown. Anterior wing unusually long, with the base rufous: a brown spot at the middle of the cell: crossed near the middle by a broad palmate band of pale yellow marked by two brown spots and divided into six parts by the nervures: the apical half brown, with the nervures black. Posterior wing with the outer margin brown, narrow.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are two minute white spots at the apex of each wing.

Exp. 3 inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Ines, Buckley.)

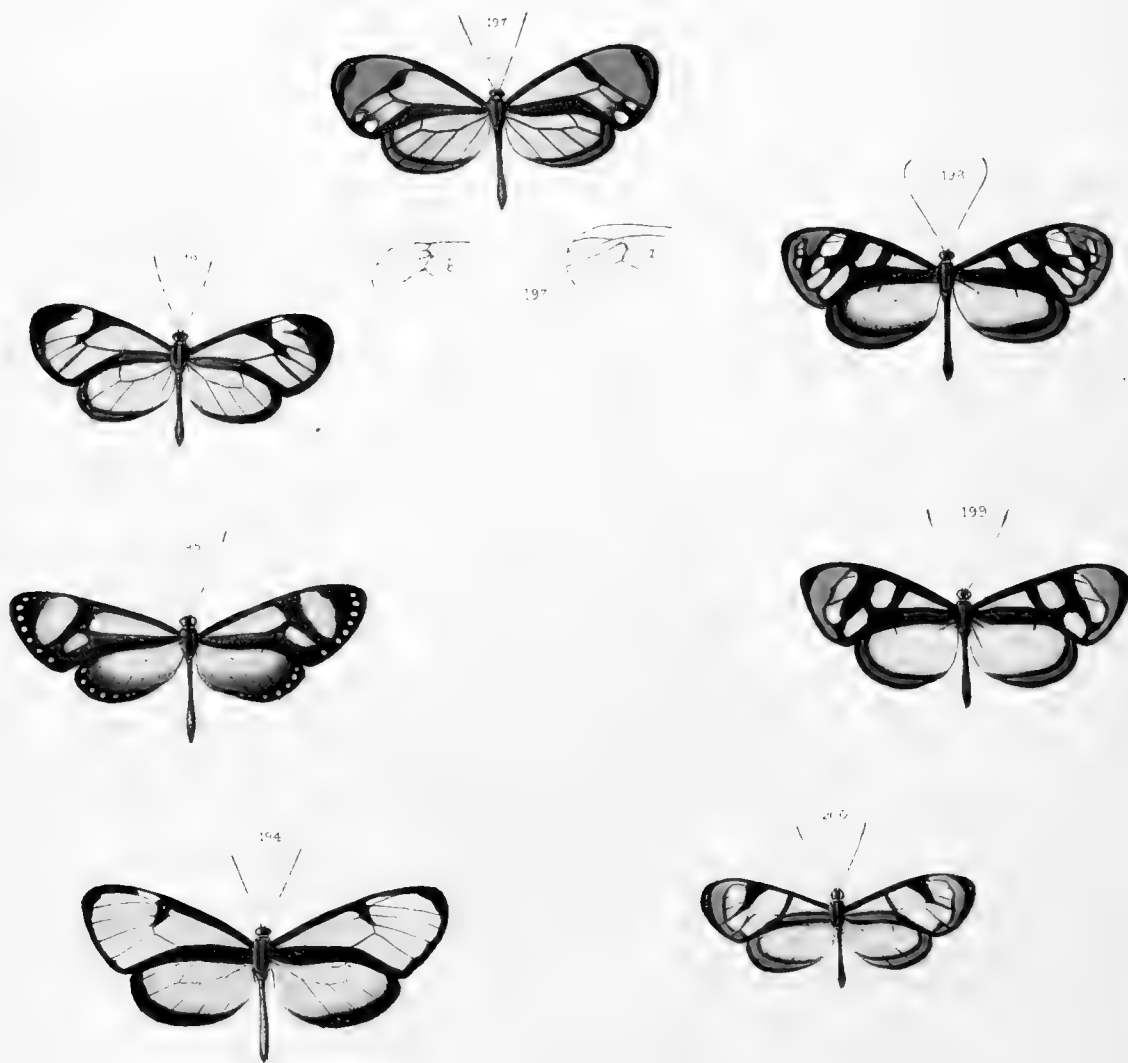
193a. Neuration of posterior wing.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.



# MELETOINIDAE.

## ITHOMIA.



M. & N. ed. 1897.

## ITHOMIA.

194 ITHOMIA ALBA

195 ITHOMIA ALBA

196 ITHOMIA ALBA

197 ITHOMIA ALBA

198 ITHOMIA ALBA *Var.*

199 ITHOMIA ALBA

## HELICONIDÆ.

### ITHOMIA XXX.

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#### ITHOMIA OZIA. 194.

*Ithomia Ozia*, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* p. 155, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent yellow-white; the nervures which are slender and the margins black. Anterior wing with a triangular band at the end of the cell; the spot on the costal margin oblong, pale yellow.

UNDERSIDE. As above, except that the outer margins are traversed by a rufous band forming sagittate spots at the ends of the nervures of the posterior wing. Anterior wing with three minute apical white spots. Posterior wing with a marginal series of five white spots.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Granadillas, Villagomes.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Neuration of *I. Zerlina*.

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#### ITHOMIA KUSA. 195.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Both wings with a submarginal series of white spots. Anterior wing with three transparent pale yellow spots; one large, triangular from the base outwards, one below this between the medium nervules, the third subapical, large, oval, and quinquefid. Posterior wing with the basal half transparent pale yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Exp.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Closely allied to *I. Zibia*, and with the same neuration.

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#### ITHOMIA SEBA. 196.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent white, tinted with blue in a favourable light. The margins dark brown. Anterior wing with a broad triangular band at the end of the cell, and the second branch of the median nervure, which is broad, black: a small white spot at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are traversed by a rufous band, and that there is a linear white subapical spot on the anterior wing.

Exp.  $1\frac{6}{10}$  inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Neuration as in *I. Uilla*, which it very closely resembles, differing from it in the broad brown apex and broad median nervule.

ITHOMIA EGLA. 197.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent white, the margins and nervures dark brown. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a broad band of orange: a brown band at the end of the cell: the median nervures broad and between them near the outer margin two white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the apex of the anterior wing has three spots of white, and that the costal and outer margins of the posterior wing are traversed by a band of orange.

The female does not differ from the male.

Exp.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very near to *I. Cidonia*, differing from it chiefly in the neuration of the posterior wing of the female. 197a represents *Cidonia*, 197b *Egla*.

ITHOMIA KENA. 198.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with eight transparent white spots: two in the cell, one below these, three (the upper one trifid) in a band beyond the middle, and two subapical: a rufous band near the apex and outer margin. Posterior wing transparent, the outer margin broad traversed by a rufous band.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the costal margin of the anterior wing is rufous.

The female does not differ from the male.

Exp.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Neuration of *Ilerda* and *Flora*.

ITHOMIA ILERDINA. *Var.* 199.

ITHOMIA LOTA. 200.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent white. Anterior wing with the margins, a band across the cell, a broad band at the end of the cell and the second and third median nervures which are broad, dark brown: a band of orange near the outer margin. Posterior wing with the outer margin broad traversed by a rufous band.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the apex of each wing has two or three white spots and that the costal margin of the posterior wing is orange.

Exp.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Neuration of *Flora* and *Ilerda*.



PLATE 10. ITHOMIA. 10/11/12.



W. H. H. H. H.

1001 ITHOMIA CENNA  
1002 ITHOMIA CENNA  
1003 ITHOMIA CENNA  
1004 ITHOMIA CENNA  
1005 ITHOMIA CENNA

2001 ITHOMIA CENNA  
2002 ITHOMIA CENNA  
2003 ITHOMIA CENNA  
2004 ITHOMIA CENNA  
2005 ITHOMIA CENNA

# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA. XXXI.

### ITHOMIA PRONUBA. 201.

*Ithomia Pronuba*, Hewitson. *Trans. Entom. Soc. p.* 156, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent: the margins broad, dark brown, especially on the posterior wing; the nervures black. Anterior wing with the costal margin near the base rufous: the band at the end of the cell triangular, broad: a large white spot beyond it reaching the third median nervule, the nervures crossing it white.

UNDERSIDE. Rufous where brown above. Anterior wing with three apical white spots. Posterior wing with a marginal series of white spots, bordered with black.

Female (fig. 201) like the male, except that it is suffused with black, bordering the median nervure and the white spot, and that the white spot is extended (but less distinct) to the first median nervule.

Exp.  $2\frac{2}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Granadillas, Villagomes.)

Neuration of *Zerlina*, of which it is probably a variety. Some small males much resemble specimens of *I. Artena*.

### ITHOMIA ANTEA. 202.

*Ithomia Antea*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 20.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent lilac-white. The nervures and margins, which are broad, blue-black. Anterior wing with three or four subapical white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the base of the posterior wing is yellow, and that both wings have a submarginal series of white spots.

Antennæ with the club rufous. Body below yellow.

Female like the male, except that it has the disco-cellular nervures of the posterior wing arranged differently (as in fig. 207 of the plate), and that there are some minute white spots near the outer margin.

Exp. 3 inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Rio Topo, Buckley.)

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

### ITHOMIA HARBONA. 203.

*Ithomia Harbona*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 18.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent lilac-white. The nervures, the margins, which are broad, black. Anterior wing with a narrow band at the end of the cell, and three subapical white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are rufous and that both wings have a series of white spots near the outer margin.

Exp.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Mapoto, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Neuration of *I. Inachia*.

### ITHOMIA LYCORA. 204.

*Ithomia Lycora*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 79.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent lilac-white. The margins dark brown, broad: the nervures slender, black. Anterior wing with two dull white subapical spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a series of white spots near the outer margin.

Club of the antennæ rufous.

Exp.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Mapoto, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA CÆNINA. 205.

*Ithomia Cænina*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 20.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent rufous-white, very glossy: the margins dark brown, broad: the nervures slender, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has three subapical white spots, and that the posterior wing has a series of large white spots on the outer margin.

Exp.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Ines, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Neuration of *I. Orestilla*.

ITHOMIA THEUDA. 206.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent yellow-white: the margins blue-black, broad: the nervures slender, black. Anterior wing with two indistinct subapical white spots. Posterior wing pale yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a series of white spots near the outer margin, minute on the anterior wing except at the apex, and that the base of the costal margin of the posterior wing is yellow. Antennæ black. Body below yellow. Neuration of *Iphianassa*.

Female like the male, except that the margins are much broader.

Exp.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This is, probably, a variety of *I. Adelinda* wanting the scarlet anal spot of the posterior wing. Another differs from *Theuda* in having the club of the antennæ yellow and wants the yellow tint of the posterior wing. For this I propose the name of *Ithomia Linda*. It is from Ecuador. It is a curious fact that, in the species or varieties of this group, when the club of the antennæ is yellow, the wings are destitute of that colour, and *vice versa*.

ITHOMIA PRAXILLA. 207.

*Ithomia Praxilla*, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. p.* 155, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent lilac-white. The nervures very fine, black. The margins (except at the anal angle of the posterior wing, which is rufous-orange) blue-black, broad: the outer margin traversed by a series of minute white spots, sometimes absent on the anterior wing except at the apex. Antennæ and body below black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a lilac-white spot at the base of the posterior wing.

Exp.  $2\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Churuyaco, Villagomes.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA TABERA. 208.

*Ithomia Tabera*, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 19.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent lilac-white: the margins and nervures black. Both wings with some apical white spots. Anterior wing with a broad oblique band in the cell and a narrow angular band at the end of the cell dark brown: the discoidal nervures curved and broad near the outer margin: the usual spot on the costal margin and a second spot near the apex white. Posterior wing with the outer margin very broad.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins and band of the anterior wing are all rufous, that those of the posterior wing are traversed by a band of the same colour, and that both wings have a submarginal series of distinct white spots.

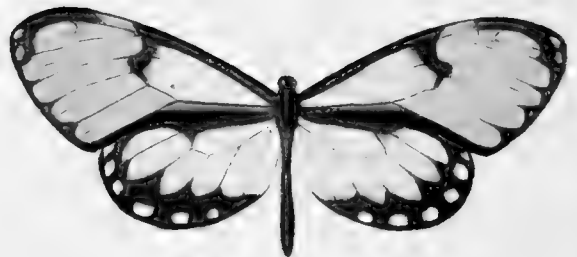
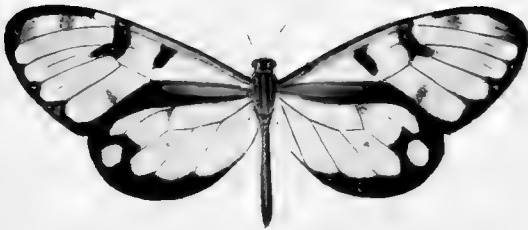
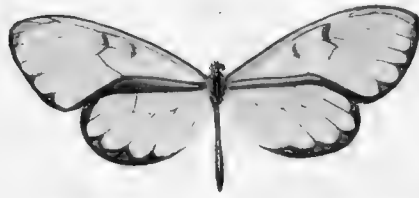
Exp.  $2\frac{6}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Mapoto, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Neuration and appearance of *I. Makrena*, of which it is probably only a variety.



# ETHIOMIA



Ver. de la...

MAN...

ETHIOMIA...

ETHIOMIA CRISPATA  
ETHIOMIA CYTHARISTIA  
ETHIOMIA SPINIFERA

ETHIOMIA CRISPATA  
ETHIOMIA CYTHARISTIA  
ETHIOMIA SPINIFERA

# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA. XXXII.

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### ITHOMIA CYRCILLA. 209.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white: anterior wing with the costal margin rufous: a band at the end of the cell, the outer margin and nervures dark brown, an indistinct band of lilac-brown at the middle of the cell. Posterior wing with a band at the disco-cellular nervules and the outer margin which is broad and irregular dark brown, two minute white spots near the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the bands and margins are all rufous.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ITHOMIA CLEOMELLA. 210.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white. Anterior wing with a broad band at the end of the cell, the nervures and all the margins dark brown. Posterior wing with a band at the discoidal nervules and the outer margin which is broad black: a submarginal series of white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above except that there are three white spots at the apex of the anterior wing.

Exp. 3 inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ITHOMIA TORQUATILLA. 211.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent lilac-white: the margins and nervures dark brown. Anterior wing with a band of dark brown at the middle and end of the cell. Posterior wing with a band between the discoidal and median nervures.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the bands and margins are all rufous.

Exp.  $2\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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ITHOMIA PUPILLA. 212.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white with the margins brown. Anterior wing with the costal margin near the apex rufous: a short band in the cell and a band at the end of the cell dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the bands and margins are rufous.

Exp.  $2\frac{3}{20}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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ITHOMIA CHRISPINA ♀. 213.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent yellow: the margins dark brown, the outer margins broad traversed by a series of white spots: the nervures towards the margin broad dark brown. Anterior wing with the base orange, a spot in the cell and a band at the end of the cell dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the base of the anterior wing is not orange. Female like the male except that the anterior wings are broader.

Exp.  $2\frac{3}{20}$  inch. Hab. New Granada (Villagomes).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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ITHOMIA CYTHARISTA. 214.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing transparent rufous-white: the margins and a band at the end of the cell dark brown: two white spots at the apex. Posterior wing lilac-white the outer margin broadly dark brown and traversed by a series of white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the margins are rufous: the outer margin of the posterior wing and the submarginal spots bordered with brown.

Exp.  $2\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. Peru (Chanchamayo, Thamm).

In the Collection of Dr. Staudinger.

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ITHOMIA CRINIPPA. 215.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white with the margins and nervures dark brown. Anterior wing with the costal margin rufous: a spot in the cell and a band at the end of it dark brown.

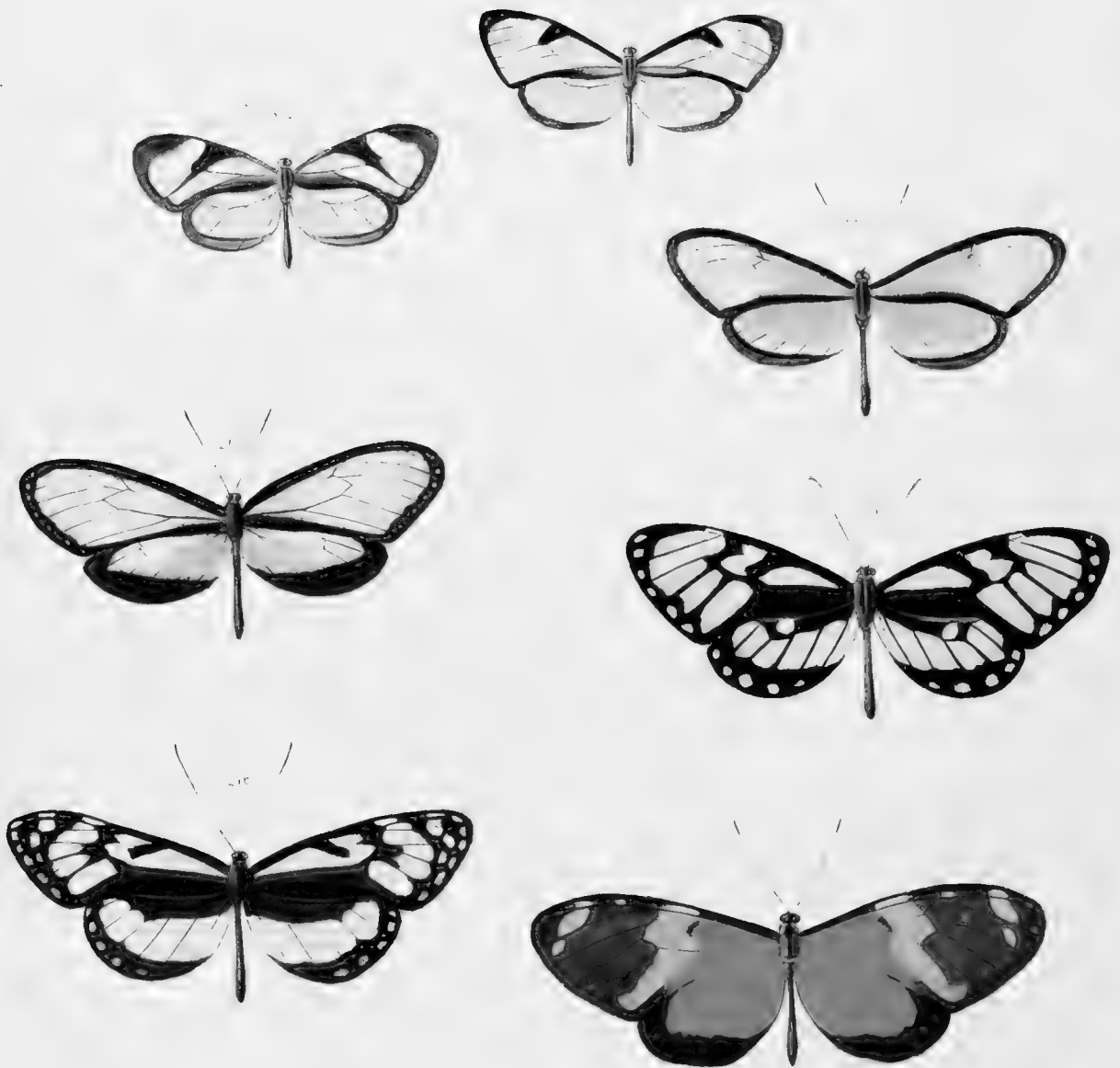
UNDERSIDE as above except that the margins and band are all rufous.

Exp.  $3\frac{1}{10}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.



# THE BUTTERFLY ILLUSTRATED



W.C. Cresson, 1872

W.C. Cresson, 1872

## 218 ITHOMIA TALIATA

219 ITHOMIA STRIPATA

220 ITHOMIA THIRA

221 ITHOMIA VENTRILIA

222 ITHOMIA TALATA

223 ITHOMIA FILIPA

224 ITHOMIA BLONILLA

# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA. XXIII.

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### ITHOMIA TALIATA. 216.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Both wings with a submarginal series of white spots. Anterior with the cell (which is marked by a band of black) a curved band of six spots beyond the middle and a subapical band of four spots all transparent lilac-white. Posterior wing with a broad band of the same colour.

UNDERSIDE as above except that it is rufous where brown above.

Exp.  $2\frac{1\frac{3}{2}}{0}$  inch. Hab. Peru (Chanchamayo, Thamm).

In the Collection of Dr. Staudinger.

Nearly allied to *I. Attalia*, from which it differs chiefly in the length of the middle disco-cellular nervule of the posterior wing. In *Attalia* it is three times as long as in *Taliata*.

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### ITHOMIA STATILLA. 217.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent lilac-white. Anterior wing with the margins and nervures dark brown: a submarginal series of indistinct spots except at the apex where they are white. Posterior wing yellow near the base: the margins which are very broad dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above except that both wings have a submarginal series of distinct white spots.

Exp.  $2\frac{9}{20}$  inch. Hab. Peru (Chanchamayo, Thamm).

In the Collection of Dr. Staudinger.

Besides the difference of form this species differs from *I. Coeno* in the neuriation of the posterior wing.

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### ITHOMIA THIRA. 218.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white. Anterior wing with a band at the end of the cell continued down the second median nervule and the margins dark brown: a large white spot at the end of the cell. Posterior wing with the nervures and apex dark brown, the outer margin rufous.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the margins and band are rufous and that each wing has two spots of white at the apex.

Exp.  $1\frac{1\frac{5}{2}}{0}$  inch. Hab. Peru (Chanchamayo, Thamm).

In the Collection of Dr. Staudinger.

Very near to *I. Ithra* of the Amazons.

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### ITHOMIA VERTICILLA. 219.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent lilac-white: the margins and nervures dark brown. Anterior wing with a dark brown band at the end of the cell and beyond it a spot of white.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the margins and band are rufous and that each wing has two white spots at the apex.

Exp.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. Peru (Chanchamayo, Thamm).

In the Collection of Dr. Staudinger.

This species which is also in the Warsaw Museum has been sent to me with other species to name by M. Nicolas Erschoff of St. Petersburg who has very kindly left it to me to figure and describe.

### ITHOMIA CANILLA. 220.

UPPERSIDE. Female pale transparent yellow with nervures of the same colour the margins dark brown. Anterior wing with the outer half lilac-white upon which the nervures are black. Posterior wing with the nervures towards the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the margins are rufous, that the anterior wing has two bifid white spots at the apex and that the posterior wing has a marginal series of similar spots.

Exp.  $2\frac{5}{10}$  inch. Hab. Peru. (Chanchamayo, Thamm).

In the Collections of Dr. Staudinger and W. C. Hewitson.

The kindness of Dr. Staudinger has enabled me to add to the long series of *Ithomias* the very interesting species figured in the accompanying plates.

### ITHOMIA ELLARA. 221.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Both wings with the margins and nervures black, the outer margin which is broad traversed by a series of white spots. Anterior wing with two spots in the cell, (one triangular) and a band of five large spots beyond the middle transparent lilac-white: a small white spot on the costal margin. Posterior wing with a spot in the cell and a central band of transparent lilac-white.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the margins and bands are rufous bordered with black.

Exp.  $2\frac{15}{10}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very like the female of *Acalla*.

### ITHOMIA BERONILLA. 222.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing with the base rufous-orange: crossed before the middle by a trifold band of yellow marked where it crosses the cell by a black spot: outer half of the wing semitransparent dark brown with a spot near the costal margin, three spots near the apex and two minute spots near the outer margin pale yellow. Posterior wing rufous-orange the outer margin broadly brown.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the anterior wing has three or four white spots at the apex and that the posterior wing has a brown spot at the base, a brown spot at the middle of the costal margin followed by a spot of yellow and a series of sub-marginal white spots.

Exp.  $2\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. New Granada (Villagomes).

Probably only a large variety of *I. Agrippina* to which it is nearly allied.



THE BUTTERFLY COLLECTION,  
ITHOMIA ANTI



W. L. Hewitson del et lit. 1875

M & N. Hanhart imp.

220. ITHOMIA LEIPER.  
221. ITHOMIA LEIPER.  
222. ITHOMIA CATILLA.  
223. ITHOMIA DRYMATA.

224. ITHOMIA CALPHIS.  
225. ITHOMIA POLABEN.  
226. ITHOMIA CALIFORNICA.  
227. ITHOMIA PHILEPERA.

# HELICONIDÆ.

## ITHOMIA. XXXIV.

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### ITHOMIA ZURIPPA. 223.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing black with the base rufous-orange: a black spot in the cell, a spot at the end of the cell, two spots between this and the outer margin, and a large quadrifid spot near the apex, yellow. Posterior wing rufous-orange crossed by a transverse band of three black spots: the outer margin black dentated inwardly.

UNDERSIDE as above except that both wings have a submarginal series of white spots: that the anterior wing has a small yellow spot below the apical spot and that the posterior wing has the costal margin, a spot in the cell and a transverse band of seven spots all dark brown.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ITHOMIA DISPAENA. 224.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent lilac-white tinted with yellow on the outer half of the anterior wing: the nervures black. Anterior wing with the costal margin rufous a band at the end of the cell and the outer margin which is dentated inwardly dark brown. Posterior wing with the costal margin and the outer margin which is deeply sinuated on its inner border, dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the brown is rufous and that the posterior wing has a series of white spots on the outer margin.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ITHOMIA CATILLA. 225.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Both wings with a submarginal series of white spots indistinct on the posterior wing. Anterior wing with the base rufous marked by two triangular black spots: crossed at the middle by a broad band of yellow sinuated on both sides. Posterior wing rufous with a transverse band and the outer margin dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above except that there are some rufous spots beyond the yellow band of the anterior wing.

Exp.  $2\frac{5}{20}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ITHOMIA DIDYMÆA. 226.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent lilac-white. Anterior wing with the margins, a linear spot (not always) in the cell, a broad triangular band at the end of the cell and the second branch of the median nervure black: crossed beyond the middle by a broad band of white. Posterior wing with the margins dark brown.

Male differs only in the neuration of the posterior wing.

C C

UNDERSIDE as above except that the brown is traversed by a rufous band.  
Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)  
In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA SYLPHIS. 227.

*Heliconia Sylphis.* Guérin, *Icones Règne Animal Insects*, texte, page 471.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent lilac-white, the margins and nervures dark brown, a broad triangular band which includes the second median nervule dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the brown is rufous and that the posterior wing has two white spots at the apex.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)  
In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA DOLABELLA. 228.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black with a large triangular transparent lilac-white spot in the cell crossed by an indistinct band of brown: a transverse irregular band and two spots near the apex white. Posterior wing transparent lilac-white, the outer margin (which is traversed by an indistinct rufous band) and the nervures black.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the black is traversed by rufous bands and that both wings have an apical series of three bifid lilac-white spots.

Female does not differ from the male.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

ITHOMIA CANTOBRICA. 229.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing dark brown, the base rufous with a triangular black spot in the cell: crossed beyond the middle by an irregular band and spot of yellow and a submarginal series of yellow spots. Posterior wing rufous with the outer margin which is dentated inwardly and a short central band dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the anterior wing has rufous longitudinal striæ between the band and the apex: that the central band of the posterior wing is longer and bordered above with yellow and that there is a submarginal series of white spots.

Exp.  $2\frac{5}{10}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA PHILETAERA. 230.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Both wings with the basal half rufous-orange, the outer half black: both with a submarginal series of yellow spots. Anterior wing with a large irregular sinuated central yellow spot deeply indented at the costal margin and bordered inwardly by two triangular black spots.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the submarginal spots (save three at the apex of the anterior wing) are white.

Exp.  $2\frac{4}{10}$  inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.



M: NH short imp

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 731 ITHOMIA ARZALEA     | 732 ITHOMIA ARZALEA  |
| 733 ITHOMIA CLEOBELLINI | 734 ITHOMIA LOMIDUCA |
| 735 ITHOMIA JUNIA       | 736 ITHOMIA MANTURA  |
| 737 ITHOMIA CLAUDEA     | 738 ITHOMIA DERONDA  |

# HELICONID Æ.

## ITHOMIA. XXXV.

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### ITHOMIA GALATA. ♂ 231.

*Ithomia Galata*. ♀ Hewitson, *Exotic Butterflies*, Vol. I. Plate XXI. fig. 73.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent tinted with lilac, the nervures black. Anterior wing with the margins black: crossed at the end of the cell by a broad unequal black band continued below the median nervure between its second and third branches, the second branch broader than the rest: a white spot on the costal margin. Posterior wing with the outer margin, except towards the apex which is dark brown, rufous bordered with brown.

Female like the male except that it has only a small rufous space near the anal angle.

Exp.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The female which I figured before is without the rufous space near the anal angle, and is most likely a variety.

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### ITHOMIA CLEOBULINA. 232.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent, the nervures black. Anterior wing with the margins dark brown: the cell lilac-white: the rest of the wing rufous-white crossed in and at the end of the cell by bands of black. Posterior wing lilac-white with a triangular spot on the costal margin and the outer margin which is broad, black.

UNDERSIDE as above except that it is rufous and that there are three spots at the apex and one near the anal angle of the anterior wing, and six marginal spots on the posterior wing, most of them bifid.

Exp. 3 inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

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### ITHOMIA OSUNA. 233.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white, the margins dark brown. Anterior wing crossed at the middle and end of the cell by bands of black: the band at the end of the cell continued by the second median nervure to the outer margin. Posterior wing with a band at the end of the cell, and a band on the third median nervure nearly united.

UNDERSIDE as above except that there is a submarginal row of white spots on both wings, indistinct on the anterior wing except at the apex.

Exp.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ITHOMIA CLAUSINA. 234.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white, the nervures and margins (except the costal margin of the anterior wing which is rufous from the base to the middle) dark brown. Anterior wing with a narrow triangular band of dark brown at the end of the cell, followed on the costal margin by an oblong spot of bright yellow: the base of the discoidal nervures also yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the margins and bands are rufous and that there are two white spots at the apex of the anterior wing and one at the apex of the posterior wing.

Female like the male except that the inner margin of the anterior wing is rufous.

Exp.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

Near to *I. Lilla*, but differs from it in the greater length of the wing from the cell to the apex and in having two discoidal nervures whilst *I. Lilla* has only one.

F F

## ITHOMIA ARZALIA. 235.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white, the margins dark brown, a triangular band at the end of the cell followed by a broad band of white, bounded by the third branch of the median nervure: the second branch of the median nervure broadly black.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the bands are all more or less rufous, and that both wings have two or three indistinct white spots at the apex.

Exp.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Too close, perhaps, to *I. Timna*, but differs from it on the posterior wing. *Timna* has two discoidal nervures, *I. Arzalia* has but one.

## ITHOMIA DOMIDUCA. 236.

UPPERSIDE. Female black, marked by transparent lilac-white spots. Anterior wing with a large triangular spot occupying nearly the whole of the cell, a triangular spot below it: two transverse bands of spots (some of which are united) beyond the middle and three white spots at the apex. Posterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a broad sex-partite transparent band.

UNDERSIDE as above except that all the bands and margins are traversed by rufous bands and that there is a marginal series of white spots (bifid except near the apex).

Exp.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

## ITHOMIA MANTURA. 237.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white, the margins and nervures dark brown. Anterior wing crossed at the middle and end of the cell by broad bands of dark brown: the second and third branches of the median nervure broader than the rest. Posterior wing with a brown band at the end of the cell, the second and third median branches broader than the rest: the outer margin, near the apex, marked by three white spots. Apex of antennæ orange.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are two or three white spots at the apex of the anterior wing and seven on the outer margin of the posterior wing.

Exp.  $2\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

## ITHOMIA DERONDA. 238.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent, the nervures black. Anterior wing tinted with lilac on the basal half, with yellow on the apical half, crossed at the middle and end of the cell by broad bands of black, a black spot on the costal margin near the apex, the median nervure and its second and third branches and the outer margin black. Posterior wing lilac-white, the costal margin, a triangular spot at its middle and the outer margin which is broad especially between the branches of the median nervure, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the bands and spots are partly rufous chiefly on the nervures of the posterior wing, that there are three white spots on the apex of the anterior wing and a marginal series on the posterior wing all bifid.

Exp.  $3\frac{1}{10}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.





## ACRÆIDÆ.

### ACRÆA. *Fabricius.*

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#### ACRÆA ABDERA. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base, costa, and apical half dark brown, the rest crimson, with seven black spots, the lowest two minute, the outer one large and placed upon the margin of the brown. Posterior wing crimson, with the base brown, the outer margin, which is broad and sinuated inside, together with several round spots near the base, very black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing nearly as above but lighter, the crimson extending to the base, with a minute black spot upon it. Posterior wing light crimson, with a nearly white transverse band below the middle, the basal half with eighteen very black spots; upon the black of the outer margin a row of round white spots.

Expan.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  in. Hab. Fernando Po.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

Nearly allied to *P. Egina* of Cramer, as well as to *A. Perenna* of Doubleday figured in the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera."

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#### ACRÆA ACTIACA. 3.

UPPERSIDE of a beautiful light crimson-orange. The greater part of the costal margin of the anterior wing, and the outer margin of both wings (that of the posterior wing broadly so), dark brown. Anterior wing with five spots before the middle, and a belt beyond it black. Posterior wing with nineteen black spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter, the outer margin of the posterior wing with a row of semicircular white spots.

Expan.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  in. Hab. Natal.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

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#### ACRÆA ALCIOPE. 4, 5. ♂ ♀

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing brown, crossed by a band of brick-red (the outer margin deeply sinuated, the inner margin with three black spots), reaching from the costa

beyond the end of the cell to the inner margin, the same colour extending to the base below the median nervure. Posterior wing brick-red, broadly margined with brown, with three or four small black spots near the base.

UNDERSIDE much lighter, almost white across the middle of the wings. Base of the posterior wing with eleven small black spots.

Expan.  $2\frac{2}{10}$  in. Hab. West Africa.

Female yellow where the male is red, the base of the posterior wing clouded with light brown, the spots more distinct.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

#### ACRÆA AGANICE. 6.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, crossed a little beyond the middle by a narrow sinuated band of white, divided by nervures into five unequal parts, followed, near the anal angle, by a small triangular white spot. Posterior wing with the base rufous spotted with black, the middle crossed by a broad band of yellow white, the lower margin broadly bordered with light brown.

UNDERSIDE lighter, the nervures and lines between them more distinct, the spots at the base more distinct, and seventeen in number.

Expan.  $2\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. Natal.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

#### ACRÆA ALCIONE. 7.

UPPERSIDE brown. Anterior wing, which is the darkest, with the basal half, except the costal margin, light ochreous yellow, sinuated at the margin and divided by black nervures, followed by an indistinct narrow band of the same colour, from which it is separated by a band of black.

UNDERSIDE, with the whole space, which is brown above, of a dirty indistinct yellow, the nervures, and lines between each of them, black.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.





PLATE 1  
DORSAL AND VENTRAL VIEWS

## A C R Æ A D Æ.

### ACRÆA. II.

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#### ACRÆA ACIPHA. 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing crossed transversely near the middle by a broad irregular band of orange, sinuated on both sides, and marked at the end of the cell by a black spot. Posterior wing glossed with blue.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the orange band is much paler and extended inwardly nearly to the base: that the posterior wing is so much lighter that the nervures and the rays between them are visible, some of the rays, especially near the costal margin, rufous.

Female much larger, the upperside brown, the band of the anterior wing dull yellow, the underside light brown, with the nervures and rays between them black, the posterior wing crossed beyond the middle by an indistinct band of paler colour.

Expan. ♂  $2\frac{3}{10}$ , ♀  $2\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. New Grenada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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#### ACRÆA NECODA. 9.

UPPERSIDE. Semitransparent, the outer margins dark brown. Anterior wing light brown, chiefly towards the margins, marked with nine black spots: one at the middle of the cell, a second below it: one at the end of the cell, and two below it (between it and the anal angle): an oblique band of four beyond the middle, forming the inner boundary of a band of white, divided by the nervures which are black. Posterior wing, rufous, paler near the outer margin, with four or five black spots near the base; crossed near the middle by a curved band of eight black spots: the nervures and the rays between them dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above with the spots near the base of the posterior wing more distinct, and to the number of eight.

Expan  $2\frac{2}{10}$  in. Hab. Abyssinia.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

## ACRÆA CERASA. 10.

UPPERSIDE orange and white, with several black spots, the margins broadly brown. Anterior wing orange from the base to the middle, from the middle to the outer margin transparent white, with the nervures black, a spot within the cell and one at its termination black. Posterior wing with the base and four or five spots near it black; crossed near the middle by an irregular band of seven black spots, the nervures near the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE as above, with the spots near the base of the posterior wing more distinct, and eight in number.

Expan.  $1\frac{6}{10}$  in. Hab. Natal.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

## ACRÆA ESEBRIA. 11, 12.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, with a broad, central, rufous band, which is common to both wings: commences on the anterior wing at the second median nervure, and occupying nearly the whole of the posterior wing, extends to its inner margin. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a band of five light yellow spots, the lowest spot separate and minute. Posterior wing with the nervures beyond the middle, the rays between them, and some spots at the base, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing beyond the white band and the outer margin of the posterior wing (which is brown above) are rufous, with the nervures and the rays between them black. Posterior wing with nine black spots at the base.

Female differs from the male only in having the transverse band of the anterior wing white, and the band which is common to both wings light yellow.

Expan. ♂  $2\frac{4}{10}$ , ♀  $2\frac{5}{10}$  in. Hab. Natal.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

## ACRÆA NEBULOSA. 13.

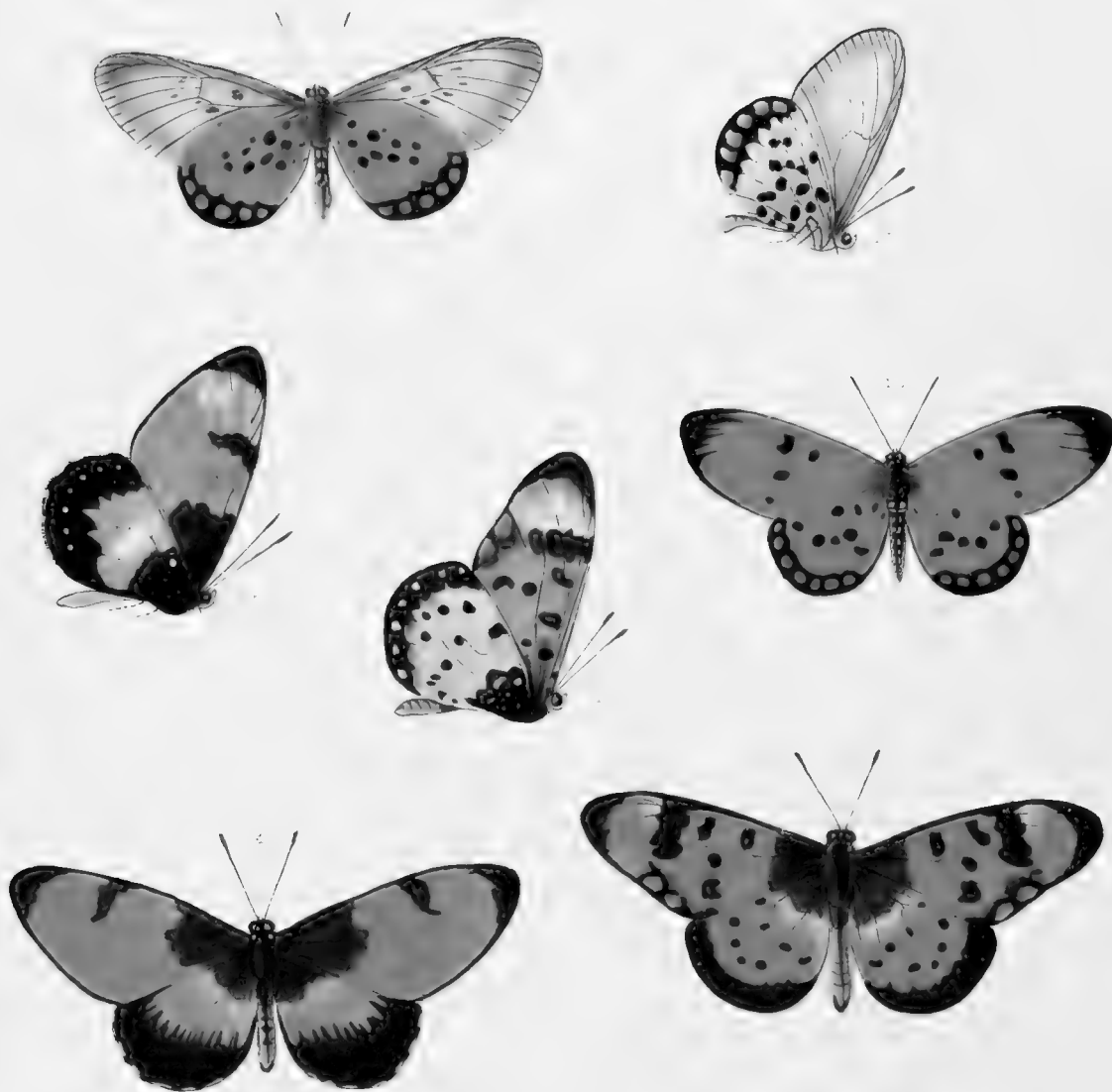
UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing transparent, with the base, the nervures, and the outer margin dark brown. Posterior wing dark clouded brown, with an ill-defined pale yellow band (divided into four by the nervures) between the middle of the inner margin and the middle of the wing.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal band of pale yellow spots more distinctly marked on the posterior wing, that the pale yellow band of the posterior wing is more distinct, and that there are two small spots near the base, one on the costal margin, and a clouded, ill-defined spot in and below the cell, all light yellow.

Expan  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. Ceram.

In the Collection of Mr. Wallace.





W. C. Cresson, 1860

W. C. Cresson, 1860

W. C. Cresson, 1860

## ACRÆIDÆ.

### ACRÆA III.

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#### ACRÆA ANEMOSA. 14, 15.

UPPERSIDE orange. Anterior wing, with the base, two minute spots, a short transverse band beyond the middle and the apex dark brown. Posterior wing crossed near the middle by a broad band of orange-carmine.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing is paler near the apex, the posterior wing paler at the centre of the transverse band (which is broader), and that there are some minute white spots near the base, and a transverse band of similar spots near the margin.

Exp.  $2\frac{7}{10}$  inches. Hab. Zambesi.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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#### ACRÆA ADMATHA. 16, 17.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing transparent, clouded with brown towards the margin; with some obscure brown spots. Posterior wing scarlet, spotted with black from the base to beyond the middle; the outer margin broadly black, traversed by a band of six round scarlet spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing is carmine-white, rufous near the base; the black spots eighteen in number; the submarginal spots orange and carmine-white.

Exp.  $2\frac{4}{10}$  inches. Hab. Old Calabar.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species is near to *A. Horta*, but differs from it in having the broad band on the upperside of the posterior wing. It is nearer to *A. Neobule* of Reich, "Voyage en Abyssinie," Plate 33, figs. 3, 4 (not *A. Nobule* of Doubleday, in the "Genera," which is *A. Mahela* of Boisduval).

## ACRÆA ACRITA. 18.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous-orange, paler beyond the middle: with a spot in the cell, a band of three spots at the middle and the apex dark brown. Posterior wing orange-carmine with some brown spots at the base and a transverse band of five black spots at the middle; the outer margin broadly black, traversed by a band of seven rufous spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the apex is not brown. Posterior wing carmine, with nineteen black spots, bordered irregularly with white; the submarginal spots larger, white.

Female like the male, except that it is rufous-brown above.

Exp.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  inches. Hab. Zambesi.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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## ACRÆA ACARA. 19, 20. .

UPPERSIDE rufous; the base of both wings dark brown. Anterior wing with a spot in the cell, a transverse band of three spots at the middle, a broad band beyond the middle, the apex and the outer margin (marked with two rufous spots) from the middle to the anal angle, all dark brown. Posterior wing with two bands of spots and the outer margin which is broad, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing near the apex and the posterior wing are carmine-white, and that there are minute spots of white at the base and a band of seven white spots near the outer margin.

Var. one-third smaller, with the outer margin above much broader, the submarginal spots of the underside very minute.

Exp.  $2\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Natal and White Nile.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This may be only an extraordinary variety of *A. Menippe*. When we know more of Africa and its entomological productions, we shall, I believe, find that the *Acræas* and the *Lepidoptera* generally vary more than those of other parts of the world.



THE  
BUTTERFLY



THE BUTTERFLY



# ATREIA EUDITA A. EUDITA



1891. 1. 1. 1.

M. N. Hamant imp.

ATREIA EUDITA. A. EUDITA.

# ACRÆIDÆ.

## ACRÆA IV. & V.

ACRÆA EURYTA. ♂ 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 ♀ 29, 30, 31, 32.

♀ *Papilio Euryta* Linnæus. *Cramer Pl.* 233 *A. B. Palisot and Beauvois, Pl. VII. fig.* 4. *Lucas Lep. Exot. Pl. LII. fig.* 2. *P. Umbra Drury Vol. III. Pl. XVIII. figs.* 1, 2.

♂ *Acræa Vestalis* Felder. *Novara Exp. Zoolog. Pl. XLVI. figs.* 8, 9. *Acræa Alcinoe* Felder, *Pl. XLVI. figs.* 12, 13.

It must be always a pleasure to an entomologist to name and introduce a new species about which there can be no controversy, and I must confess that I should have been very glad to have found some such species in the series of figures which are illustrated in the accompanying plates. I find it, however, quite beyond my ability to separate the twelve varieties there given, unless they are divided into nine or ten species. Every one will, I think, agree that 27 and 32 are the sexes of one species, however much they may hesitate to follow me in placing all those now figured under the name of Euryta. Figure 29 is the only variety about which I feel the least hesitation, as it much resembles some broad-banded specimens of *A. Esebria*. My collection contains other examples, which differ as much from those figured as they do each from the other; two of these, exact copies of my specimens except that the black spots on the posterior wing of mine are more alike, are figured by the Felders. In the figure of *Vestalis* it is only necessary to alter the black spot near the costal margin of the posterior wing (which is lower down the wing than usual), and this species will agree with their *A. Alcinoe* and all the varieties which I have figured.

The typical variety described by Linnæus, under the name of Euryta, in the Banksian Collection, is an *Acræa*, and altogether distinct from the Eurytus of Clerck, which is a *Diadema*. Godart evidently believed them to be one and the same species. Mr. Westwood has also placed them together in the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera." \*

Cramer's figure 233B so completely represents the typical specimen in the Linnæan Cabinet, even in the setting, that the drawing might have been made from it. His

\* Mr. Westwood thinks that when Linnæus described his *Acræa Euryta*, he confounded it with *Diadema Eurytus* of Clerck, believing it to be the same species. He certainly quotes Clerck's figure. His description, however, agrees with the *Acræa* in his collection, and does not agree with the *Diadema* of Clerck, which has conspicuous black spots on the anterior wing.

figure 233A of the same plate, which Godart quotes as the other sex, differs but slightly from my figure 30. The very clumsy misshapen figure of Drury (his *P. Umbra*) is evidently intended for the insect of my figure 32, and though he does not indicate in the figure the black spots at the base of the wing, he describes them.

There is not much to be learned from examining the underside of the *Acræas*, except that the basal spots are better seen. It differs but little from the other side. The base of the costal margin of the anterior wing of this species is always black, marked by a rufous or white spot.

The position of the first branch of the sub-costal nervure of the anterior wing varies slightly. In some examples it rises exactly at the end of the cell, in others slightly beyond it, and in figure 32 is at a greater distance than in any of the others, so much so, that in other genera I should have considered it a specific distinction.

Fig. 21, which is from Sierra Leone, scarcely differs from Felders' figure of *Vestalis*. It has the incipient band at the inner margin of the anterior wing.

Fig. 22, from Old Calabar, is a small edition of figure 26, from Congo. Whilst 23 and 24 differ but little, except in size, from 27, which is certainly the male of Drury's *Umbra*. The black discal spot of figure 25, though producing a marked peculiarity in its appearance, is left there by the interposition of a portion of the rufous band between it and the base of the wing.

Figs. 28 and 30 will pair pretty well together; the male is from Old Calabar, the female from Congo.

Fig. 31 differs from the Linnæan type and from Cramer's figure in not possessing the two white spots, which mark the first, or a continuation of the band, as in the figure, to the inner margin of the anterior wing.

Figs. 22, 28 and 32 are from Old Calabar. Figs. 21, 27 are from Sierra Leone. Figs. 25, 26, 29 and 30 are from Congo. Of the three other varieties I do not possess any precise locality.

They are all from the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.





## ACRÆIDÆ.

### ACRÆA. VI.

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#### ACRÆA TENEBROSA. 33, 34.

UPPERSIDE, dark brown. Anterior wing crossed by two indistinct, ill-defined bands of brick-red, one before the middle, the other beyond the middle composed of small spots: the space between the bands blue-black.

UNDERSIDE, pale grey-brown, with the nervures and lines between them dark brown. Anterior wing with the base and inner margin dark brown: the basal half nearly rufous-orange: crossed at the middle by a broad band of dark brown. Posterior wing clouded at the middle and outer margin with brown.

Exp.  $2\frac{6}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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#### ACRÆA ABANA. 35, 36.

UPPERSIDE, greenish brown, the nervures and lines between them dark brown. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a broad rufous band, divided longitudinally by the nervures, and transversely by the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE, pale grey-brown: the nervures and lines between them and in the cell of the posterior wing, dark brown. Anterior wing from the base to beyond the middle, rufous.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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#### ACRÆA CLEASA. 37, 38.

UPPERSIDE, dark blue-brown. Anterior wing with the base marked by a large trifid carmine spot having its outer border orange-yellow.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the basal spot extends further into the wing its outer half pale yellow, and that the apex is ochreous with the nervures and lines between them black. Posterior wing ochreous (nearly white at

the base), clouded with brown at the middle and outer margin, the nervures, lines between them and a line in the cell, dark brown.

Exp.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

So much like *Acræa Trinacria* of Felder that though the same description might serve for both it is very distinct.

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ACRÆA RADIATA. 39, 40, 41.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark rufous-brown. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a curved band of eight rays and spots of orange.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that the rays and spots of the transverse band of the anterior wing are broader, and that the apex and the whole of the posterior wing are marked between the nervures and in the cell by lines in pairs of brick-red.

Female larger, grey or green-brown: the orange rays longer and broader on both sides of the wings.

Exp.  $2\frac{2}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *Acræa Erinome* of the Felders.





# ACRÆIDÆ.

## ACRÆA. VII.

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### ACRÆA ORETA. 42.

*Acræa Oreta*, Hewitson, *Entom. Monthly Mag.*, 1874, page 131.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Anterior wing with the cell (where it is marked by two black spots), a band parallel and near to the inner margin, an oblong spot between the first and second median nervules, and two small spots below these, all dull scarlet; an oblique band of three ill-defined white spots beyond the middle. Posterior wing scarlet with several spots near the base, a band of spots at the middle and the outer margin, which is finely indented inwardly, all black.

UNDERSIDE ochreous-yellow. Both wings with the nervures near the outer margin and lines between them brown. Anterior wing with a central spot of brown. Posterior wing with four spots at the base, an oblique band of five spots, three spots (one minute) in the cell and a central transverse band of eight spots, all black.

Exp.  $2\frac{6}{10}$  inch. Hab. Fernando Po. (Rogers.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ACRÆA ORINA. 43, 48.

*Acræa Orina*, Hewitson, *Entom. Monthly Mag.*, 1874, page 130.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Anterior wing with the cell scarlet; a band of six spots, three of which nearest the apex—sometimes dull white, sometimes rufous, sometimes not there at all—are at an angle with the other three which are scarlet, and placed between the branches of the median nervure, the last forming a band near and parallel to the inner margin. Posterior wing scarlet with several spots, which are crowded together near the base, and the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE ochreous-yellow. Both wings with the nervures as they approach the outer margin and lines between them dark brown. Anterior wing with the brown as above, but paler. Posterior wing with eighteen or nineteen spots some of which are united in the figure.

Exp.  $2\frac{3}{20}$  inch. Hab. Fernando Po. (Rogers.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

In this species no dependence can be placed upon the number of spots near the base of the posterior wing. The specimen I have figured has twelve spots, two or three spots being united into one; another example has nineteen spots.

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### ACRÆA ACERATA. 44.

*Acræa Acerata*, Hewitson, *Annls. and Mag. of Nat. His.*, 1874.

UPPERSIDE orange. Both wings with the outer margins broad, dark brown. Anterior wing with the base and two large triangular spots on the costal margin dark brown.

UNDERSIDE paler. Both wings with the outer margins as above, marked on the margin by a series of triangular rufous spots. Anterior wing with a lunular black

spot at the end of the cell and a large triangular brown spot on the costal margin as above. Posterior wing with eleven or twelve minute black spots near the base.

Exp.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. West Africa. (River Prah, Bell.)

Belongs to the group which contains *A. serena*, *A. Eponina*, and *A. Vinidia* of the plate of which I think it is a variety.

#### ACRÆA VINIDIA. 45, 46.

*Acræa Vinidia*, Hewitson, *Entom. Monthly Mag.*, 1874, page 130.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing with a spot near the apex and a broad band below it to the middle of the inner margin, marked (not always) by a black spot, both rufous-orange. Posterior wing rufous-orange with the base and outer margin dark brown; a small black spot on the middle of the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE rufous. Both wings with the outer margin rufous-brown marked by a series of pyramidal rufous spots. Anterior wing with a spot in the cell, a band at the end of the cell, and two small spots below these, all black. Posterior wing with fifteen small black spots between the base and the middle.

Exp.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Angola. (Rogers.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Near *A. Eponina*; its chief difference being the arrangement of the basal black spots, which are here spread over half the wing and in *Eponina* crowded together near the base.

#### ACRÆA ORESTIA. 47.

*Acræa Orestia*, Hewitson, *Entom. Monthly Mag.*, 1874, page 131.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing transparent, clouded with brown chiefly at the base and outer margins, the nervures black. Posterior wing rufous-orange, with some black spots near the base and inner margin, and a circular series of seven spots of the same colour at the middle; the outer margin dark brown, dentated inwardly.

UNDERSIDE altogether transparent. Posterior wing with seventeen black spots: four spots near the base, an oblique band of four spots, a large spot in the cell, and a central band of eight spots.

Exp.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Fernando Po. (Rogers.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

#### ACRÆA OPPIDIA. 49, 50.

*Acræa Oppidia*, Hewitson, *Entom. Monthly Mag.*, 1874, page 131.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing with an indistinct rufous band parallel and near to the inner margin; two central spots of the same colour (one in the cell), and an oblique trifold white spot beyond the middle. Posterior wing brick-red, with the base, which is marked by three or four black spots and the outer margin, dark brown.

UNDERSIDE ochreous-yellow. Both wings with the nervures near the outer margin and lines between them dark brown. Anterior wing clouded with brown from the base to the middle. Posterior wing marked near the base by sixteen black spots.

Exp.  $2\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. Fernando Po. (Rogers.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.



# NOCTUIDAE MESSENGER



W. C. Cresson

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton

THE MESSENGER OF THE MESSENGER, MA. PUBLISHED  
BY THE MESSENGER, MA.

## NYMPHALIDÆ.

### MESSARAS.

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#### MESSARAS MÆONIDES. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male, from the base to near the middle, rufous; crossed at the middle by a broad transverse orange band, clouded where it meets the inner margin, and marked with a black spot. Beyond the band dark brown, with a submarginal band of black. Posterior wing rufous; crossed before the middle by a transverse narrow band of orange, margined on both sides with black, followed (touching it) by an indistinct band of lilac, by a band of six black spots, and by two submarginal bands of the same colour. The outer margin brown.

UNDERSIDE yellow. Both wings with four transverse rufous bands; the first before the middle and very narrow; the second and third zigzag, inclosing between them a band (broken in the middle) of black spots. The black spot near the inner margin of the anterior wing large; the second band of the posterior wing margined inside with silvery white.

Expan.  $2\frac{9}{10}$  in. Hab. Celebes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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#### MESSARAS MADESTES. 3, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Female dark brown. Both wings crossed transversely at the middle by a broad common band of orange, marked on the anterior wing by a round black spot. Anterior wing with two orange spots near the apex.

UNDERSIDE. Both wings, from the base to the central band (which is light yellow), rufous-yellow, rufous beyond the central band; both with a submarginal row

*From Celebes 1880-2*

NYMPHALIDÆ—MESSARAS.

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of lunular and linear spots of yellow. Anterior wing with a bifid spot near the apex, and four other large spots of yellow, also a band of black spots. Posterior wing with a band of eye-like purple spots, their centres black, their upper margins lilac-white.

The male does not differ.

Expan.  $2\frac{7}{10}$  in. Hab. New Guinea.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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MESSARAS MAONITES. 4, 5.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing with the base rufous-brown; crossed at the middle by a broad transverse band of orange. Beyond the band black. Posterior wing rufous-brown. The outer margin, and a row of round spots near it, black.

UNDERSIDE yellow. The base of both wings rufous-yellow. The central band light yellow, and beyond it to the outer margin rufous-brown, marked with some indistinct lilac spots near the costal margin; two black spots near the anal angle, and a submarginal row of pale yellow spots. Posterior wing crossed at the middle by a narrow band of pale yellow; beyond it to the outer margin rufous-brown, crossed by a band of lilac spots, by a band of black spots, by a band of triangular yellow spots, and again by a band of linear yellow spots.

Expan.  $2\frac{7}{10}$  in. Hab. Amboyna.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.





Printed by J. and W. B. G.

THE BUTTERFLY COLLECTION  
OF THE  
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

## N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

### ERESIA. *Boisduval.*

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#### ERESIA PHILLYRA. 1.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing black. At the base, a broad unequal horizontal band of orange intersected by black nervures, on the middle of the wing an oblique band of four oblong portions commencing at the costa, and between it and the apex, which it crosses, a similar band of three oval spots, followed along the outer border of the wing by five other oval spots, all yellow. Posterior wing orange, surrounded, except on the inner margin, and divided horizontally in its centre by a belt of black. On the apex two oval spots of yellow, and parallel to the outer margin a row of minute lines besides the usual marginal ones.

UNDERSIDE only differs in having the submarginal linear spots of the posterior wing larger and silvery.

Expan.  $2\frac{6}{10}$  in. Hab. Mexico.

This is the largest known species of *Eresia*, and is especially interesting from its analogical resemblance to other genera. In form it might be taken for a *Euterpe*, whilst in colour it differs but slightly from a *Leptalis*.

It is in the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

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#### ERESIA PELLA. 2.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing black, two triangular patches at the base, and a small spot upon the outer angle, rufous, touching the basal spots, and obliquely across before the middle a belt of three spots, beyond the middle a second continuous band parallel to it, deeply sinuated, commencing on the costa, and nearly reaching the outer margin, and a line across the apex, all yellow. Posterior wing rufous (lightest above the belt), the upper and outer margins, and a horizontal central belt, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, with the addition of several spots of yellow near the outer margin of the anterior wing, and near the same margin of the posterior wing a double row of lunular spots besides the usual marginal ones.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Amazon.

This species is nearly allied to *Eresia Eunice* as well as to *E. Erysice*.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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#### ERESIA PELONIA. 3.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing, with the base and the whole of the inner margin to nearly the middle of the wing, orange, the median nervure in it broadly black; separated from the orange by two square spots of black, an unequal band of yellow crosses the

wing obliquely from the costa to nearly the outer margin; the remainder of the apex black. Posterior wing rufous; the upper margin and a central horizontal band reaching from the inner margin two-thirds across the wing, black; outer margin, from the anal angle half across the wing, also black, followed by four oval, black spots, dotted with white.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. Hab. Quito. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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ERESIA PERILLA. 4.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing black, with the base brick-red, and an oblong central patch of yellow divided by the nervures across the middle. Posterior wing brick-red, with the nervures, lines between each of them and the outer margin (broadly at the outer angle), black.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Quito. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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ERESIA PERNA. 5.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing with a curved tripartite horizontal belt, having its origin at the base, and extending half way across the wing, and an oblong spot between it and the apex, yellow slightly rufous. Posterior wing with a broad central transverse band of yellow and a rufous line near to the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the belt at the base much wider; a triangular spot upon the costa beyond the middle, and a large patch, nearly occupying the apex, yellow. Posterior wing with a narrow belt across the base, parallel to the central band described above, yellow. Anterior wing with three small apical spots of silvery white, posterior with a submarginal line of the same colour.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. Rio Janeiro. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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ERESIA POLINA. 6.

UPPERSIDE dark brown, with a common band of yellow, commencing at a distance from the apex of the anterior wing, and ending above the middle of the inner margin of the posterior wing. On the anterior wing, composed of three distinct spots; on the posterior (on which is also a very fine submarginal white line), it is continuous.

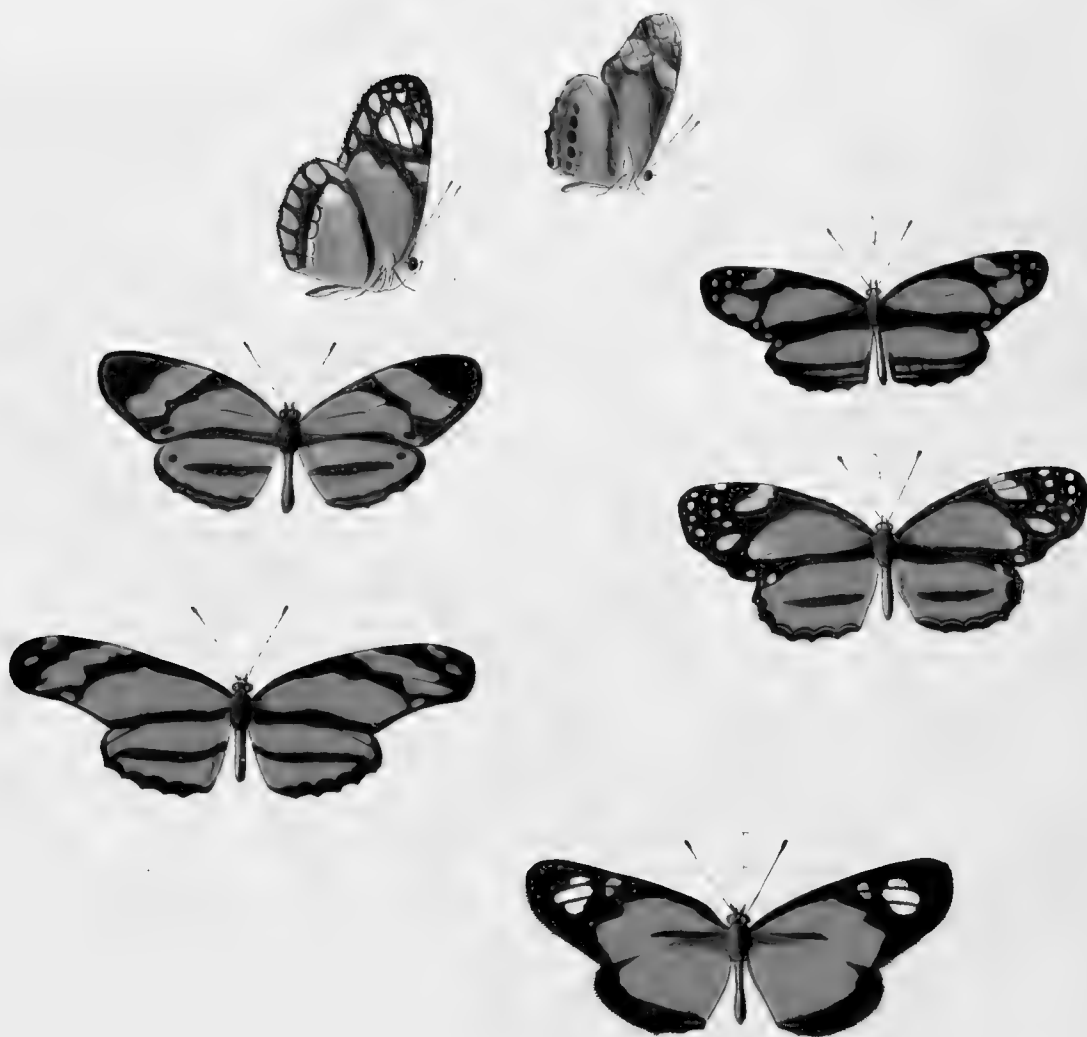
UNDERSIDE, very different. Anterior wing brown, with an oblong horizontal patch at the base, a triangular one beyond the middle of the costa, a square one below it at the anal angle, and a large patch across the apex (which has also three silvery dots of white), yellow. Posterior wing silvery white, with two transverse belts of black across it near the base, and a third (a broader one) below the middle divided horizontally by a line of white, and reaching from the inner margin two-thirds across the wing; between it and the outer margin, which is black, a rufous band.

Expan.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  in. Hab. Quito. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Much like *E. Nauplia*, from which it is however sufficiently distinct.



# THE NEW ENGLAND BUTTERFLY EREMIA



NEW ENGLAND BUTTERFLY

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton

THE NEW ENGLAND BUTTERFLY  
EREMIA

## NYMPHALIDÆ.

### ERESIA. II.

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#### ERESIA EMERANTIA. 7, 11.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a large space of orange from the inner margin to near the centre, marked near the base by a line of black. Beyond the middle, and nearly equidistant from the margins, a trifid white spot. Posterior wing from the base (which is black) to beyond the middle orange; the outer margin broadly black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, but lighter, with a triangular spot of yellow on the middle of the costal margin; a submarginal row of spots, white near the apex of the wing, yellow below, and a second row of indistinct white spots at the apex. Posterior wing with the orange as above, but lighter; the costal margin from the base to beyond its middle yellow, bordered by a band of black which joins the black of the outer margin; a submarginal row of seven large yellow spots, and within them, on the inner border of the black, a row of four lilac spots, divided by the median nervules.

Expan.  $2\frac{5}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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#### ERESIA ERANITES. 8, 9, 10.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with an oblong space from the base to beyond the middle; a short oblique trifid band from the costal margin beyond the middle; a bifid spot between it and the outer margin; two parallel rows of minute spots across the apex, and two minute spots near the anal angle, all rufous-orange. Posterior wing with a longitudinal central band, a minute spot at the apex, and two short lines near the anal angle, rufous-orange.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing nearly as above, but much lighter; the spots beyond the middle and the apex light yellow. Posterior wing light yellow with a band from near the base ending in a large spot at the middle of the costal margin, and a broad band on the outer margin from the anal angle to beyond its middle, claret colour, the latter traversed by two rows of lunular yellow spots, the upper ones upon a narrow band of black.

Female larger than the male, from which it differs on the anterior wing in having all the spots beyond the middle light yellow or white, and one half of the bifid spot replaced by two minute spots which form part of the two rows across the

apex. Posterior wing rufous-orange, with the base, the costal and outer margins, and a longitudinal band beyond the middle, black; a spot at the apex, and a waved line near the outer margin from the anal angle to the middle of the wing, white.

Expan. ♂  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in., ♀  $2\frac{3}{20}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

## ERESIA ESORA. 12.

UPPERSIDE black. Anterior wing with a large space from the base to near the middle (except the margins) and reaching to the anal angle (where it is marked by a black spot) rufous at the base, yellow outwardly. Crossed beyond the middle by an oblique, broad, angular band of yellow. Posterior wing with the basal half yellow, the rest rufous. The base, a transverse band at the middle, a round spot near the apex, and the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE. As above, but lighter. Anterior wing with the central band extending to the outer margin, where it is crossed by a black line which runs parallel to the outer margin; near the apex a band of yellow. Posterior wing with a row of oblong black spots, instead of the central band; the outer margin traversed by a band of yellow from the anal angle to beyond its middle.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

N.B. This is the species which ought to have been figured in a former Plate as *E. Pella*. The butterfly there called *Pella* has been previously well figured under the name of *Eunice*, in Hubner's *Sammlung Exotischer Schmetterlinge*.

## ERESIA EZORIAS. 13.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a large space from the base to beyond the middle of the outer margin, occupying the lower half of the cell and extending to the inner margin which is black; an oblique band of four oblong spots, a small spot on the middle of the outer margin, and a row of three or four small spots across the apex; rufous-orange. Posterior wing rufous-orange, with the base, the costal and outer margins, and a band from the middle of the costal margin to the apex, black; an orange spot at the apex.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing, as above, but lighter; the base yellow; the oblique band and the spots at the apex, which here form a band like the other, yellow. Posterior wing, as above; the base, the central band, and two spots at the apex, yellow; a submarginal row of lunules, and a line on the inner margin at the anal angle, silvery-white.

Expan.  $2\frac{9}{20}$  in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.



# NYMPHEALIDAE

## EPESIA III



WATERBURY

M. H. Harbort, op.

12 EPESIA DART

13 EPESIA ACRATA

14 EPESIA CYLLA

15 EPESIA NYLA

16 EPESIA THOMASIA

## N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

### ERESIA. III.

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#### ERESIA DATIS. 14.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, with a large triangular spot of scarlet at the base: a large triangular spot of yellow at the middle, divided into six by the nervures: three or four indistinct minute white spots near the apex. Posterior wing scarlet: the outer margin black, traversed by a band of minute white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has a submarginal band of white spots, and that the nervures of the posterior wing are brown.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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#### ERESIA ACRÆINA. 15.

UPPERSIDE. Female black. Anterior wing with the base and a band which crosses the centre of the wing carmine. Posterior wing from the base to beyond the middle carmine: the nervures and rays between them black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the apex of the anterior wing is pale brown, the nervures and rays between them black, and that the posterior wing is grey-brown, rufous at the base, clouded beyond the middle with darker brown; the nervures and rays between them black.

Expan.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  inch. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Near to *E. Castilla* of Felder, of which it can scarcely be a variety as he does not mention the basal spot of the anterior wing, and describes the band which crosses it as pale ochraceous. It is also nearly allied to *E. Perilla* of this work (vol. i. pl. 30), but is of different form and colour.

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#### ERESIA MYIA. 16, 17.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing deeply emarginate at the middle of the outer margin: a bifid round spot near the middle of the inner margin: crossed beyond the middle by a band of four small spots, two of them grey, two white

Posterior wing dentate, with a central transverse band of white, ending in two minute white spots where it touches the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous-brown: the cell rufous, marked at the end by two minute white spots; the spots as above, but larger: a white spot near the middle of the outer margin: two minute white spots on the costal margin near the apex. Posterior wing with the basal half white, marked with two spots and several lines of brown: outer half of the wing clouded with rufous-brown, marked with some lunular black spots and two submarginal waved brown lines.

Expan.  $1\frac{6}{10}$  inch. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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ERESIA OFELLA. 18, 19.

UPPERSIDE black. Both wings crossed transversely by a common band of white, commencing at the third median nervule of the anterior wing. Anterior wing with a spot in the cell: crossed beyond the middle by a band of five small spots; and nearer the apex by a second band of four smaller spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above: the white spots larger: the base grey-yellow: the middle of the outer margin and apex white. Posterior wing with the basal half white, undulated near the base with brown: the outer half rufous-brown, with black spots and two submarginal waved lines of black.

Expan.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of E. Birchall.

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ERESIA ITHOMIODES. 20.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Anterior wing with numerous spots of rufous-yellow. Posterior wing crossed transversely before the middle by a broad band of scarlet: the apex with two small white spots, one of them touching the transverse band.

UNDERSIDE as above; except that the posterior wing has a submarginal band of seven white spots.

Expan.  $2\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of E. Birchall.

The Eresias form a genus exceedingly interesting from its great diversity of form and colour; whilst figure 15 of the plate has a considerable resemblance to *Acræa Trinacria* of Felder, figure 20 bears a remarkable likeness to *Ithomia Peridia* of the "Exotic Butterflies" (vol. i. pl. 13).



# HYMPHALIDÆ.

## ERESIA IV



W. Edwards del. et al.

M & N. Harhart Imp

### OF THE ERESIA ORTHIA

|    |               |    |               |
|----|---------------|----|---------------|
| 24 | ERESIA OROBIA | 23 | ERESIA VERENA |
| 25 | ERESIA VELICA | 29 | ERESIA EZRA   |

# N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

## ERESIA. IV.

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### ERESIA ORTHIA. 21, 22.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark rufous-brown. Anterior wing with several rufous-yellow spots; one in the cell, a second trifold by the median nervules, a third near it, a fourth near the costal margin beyond its middle, and three smaller nearer the outer margin. Posterior wing with a central transverse band of rufous-yellow and a single lunular spot near the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the spots as above; the basal half orange-yellow: beyond it dark brown: the apex and outer margin broadly rufous, with paler spots at the apex and the middle of the outer margin. Posterior wing with the transverse band as above: the base clouded with rufous spots and lines; beyond the central band rufous, marked with black spots: the outer margin and a parallel waved line rufous-brown.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Minas Geraes.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ERESIA OROBIA. 23, 24.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown: the basal half orange, divided in the cell and near the anal angle into separate spots: an oblong spot near the costal margin, and three near the outer margin also orange. Posterior wing rufous-orange, with a submarginal band of spots and waved line of black from the anal angle to the middle of the wing: the outer margin dark brown.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above; except that the spots near the outer margin are extended to the apex and outer margin. Posterior wing rufous-yellow, clouded and undulated with rufous-brown.

Expan.  $1\frac{6}{10}$  inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

*Tab. Al.*

ERESIA VELICA. 25, 26.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark rufous-brown. Anterior wing with several ill-defined rufous spots; three near the base, one near the costal margin, three between it and the inner margin, and three towards the apex. Posterior wing with a broad transverse rufous band and some submarginal lunules of the same colour.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing brown; with the base and two spots near it, the spots above (the three lower spots united in one), and the apex and outer margin rufous. Posterior wing rufous, clouded and undulated with darker colour.

Expan.  $1\frac{6}{10}$  inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA VERENA. 27, 28.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Both wings crossed by a common band of orange; both with several small spots near the base, and a submarginal band, irregular and broken into spots, on the anterior wing, continuous and waved on the posterior wing.

UNDERSIDE rufous-yellow, with the bands as above: the base of both wings crossed by lines of brown. Anterior wing with the apex rufous-brown, with spots of paler colour. Posterior wing undulated with brown at the outer margin.

Expan.  $1\frac{9}{20}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

ERESIA EZRA. 29.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with two spots in the cell, a large spot below them bifid by the first median nervule, a quadri-partite band from the costal margin beyond the middle, and below it a small spot, all rufous-white. Posterior wing with a minute spot in the cell; crossed before the middle by a curved band divided by black nervures.

UNDERSIDE as above; except that the posterior wing has three spots at the base, a band of indistinct spots near the outer margin, and a submarginal band of white spots.

Expan.  $1\frac{9}{20}$  inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

I have thought with Dr. Felder that the butterflies figured in this plate, as well as the North-American species, which were put with *Melitæa* in Doubleday and Hewitson's *Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera*, would be better associated with *Eresia*; they cannot be separated from *E. Herä* and *Ianthe*, which Mr. Doubleday considered as belonging to this genus. It seems to me that there is very little generic difference between *Melitæa Eresia* and *Synchloe* besides their outward appearance. I am, however, quite content with this distinction when the eye can at once separate them.



# THE BUTTERFLY COLLECTION OF THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



MENTIONED BY

1. EUPHROSINE SIMONE  
 2. EUPHROSINE SIMONE  
 3. EUPHROSINE SIMONE  
 4. EUPHROSINE SIMONE  
 5. EUPHROSINE SIMONE  
 6. EUPHROSINE SIMONE  
 7. EUPHROSINE SIMONE  
 8. EUPHROSINE SIMONE  
 9. EUPHROSINE SIMONE

# N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

## ERESIA. V.

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### ERESIA SIMOIS. 30, 31.

UPPERSIDE brown. Anterior wing *rounded* at the apex and outer margin, with several indistinct white and rufous spots. Posterior wing scarcely dentated; crossed by three equi-distant bands of rufous spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing orange, with the white spots as above enclosing a large black spot: a band of three white spots near the base. Posterior wing orange yellow, with the three bands of white spots as above.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{10}$  to  $1\frac{5}{20}$  inch. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

There is a variety of this species in which the central white spots of the anterior wing become a broad rufous band, broken in the middle; the inner row of spots on the posterior wing is also increased to a broad band; the black spot on the underside of the anterior wing is much smaller, and the bands of spots on the posterior wing much more defined.

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### ERESIA HERMAS. 32.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with twelve or more distinct white spots: outer margin slightly sinuated. Posterior wing with two white spots near the base, and a broad macular central band, followed by two narrow bands of rufous spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing orange at the base, brown beyond it; with the white spots nearly as above. Posterior wing brown-white, with several indistinct white spots and a submarginal band of white lunules: the outer margin rufous: a spot on the costal margin and one near the middle of the outer margin rufous.

Expan.  $1\frac{3}{10}$  inch. Hab.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

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### ERESIA SMERDIS. 33, 34.

UPPERSIDE dark brown, paler at the base. Anterior wing with eleven or more white spots; the outer margin *deeply sinuate*. Posterior wing crossed by two bands of white spots: the outer margin deeply dentate.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half bright orange, the middle dark brown; the outer margin rufous brown; the spots as above. Posterior wing pale brown, crossed before the middle by a band of brown, at the middle by a band of white: marked beyond the middle by two large triangular brown spots.

Expan.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

ERESIA ARDYS. 35, 36.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with eight or nine yellow spots: the costal margin *much curved*: the outer margin sinuate, *toothed* below the sinuation. Posterior wing with a central band of yellow spots, a submarginal band of lunules, and between them a band of linear spots half across the wing.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, with the base and a large spot on the outer margin orange: the spots nearly as above, but larger. Posterior wing beautifully variegated with grey, white, orange yellow, and brown.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

This and the preceding species are nearly allied to Hera of Hubner: his figures are, however, so accurate in form and colour that I am compelled to consider them as distinct.

ERESIA ABAS. 37, 38.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with seven distinct white spots (one bifid), *three in a line*, nearly parallel to the outer margin: a submarginal line of indistinct white spots. Posterior wing with a central band of white, followed by two narrow rufous bands.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half and spots at the apex and outer margin ochreous yellow; the outer half brown, with the spots as above. Posterior wing pale, with the central band as above; followed by four blind ocelli.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

This species may be known from those just described by the arrangement of the white spots of the anterior wing.



# NYMPHALIDÆ.

## ERESIA VI



PLATE 10.

M & N Hanhart Imp

39. 40. ERESIA ACETA  
41. 42. ERESIA DICOMA  
43. 44. ERESIA ANIETA

45. 46. ERESIA GYGES  
47. ERESIA OTANES  
48. 49. ERESIA ACESAR

# N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

## ERESIA. VI.

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### ERESIA ACETA. 39, 40.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing with some indistinct rufous spots near the base, and two rufous spots beyond the middle. Both wings crossed by a band of eye-like spots, with rufous-orange borders; more distinctly ocellated on the anterior wing: both with a linear rufous submarginal band.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous, with the spots as above, and two blind ocelli towards the apex. Posterior wing pale brown, with spots of rufous brown near the costal and outer margins, and three or four minute blind ocelli.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

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### ERESIA DICOMA. 41, 42.

UPPERSIDE dark brown, with a spot near the base, a large 5-partite spot near the inner margin, a linear spot beyond the middle, and three spots (one bifid) near the outer margin, all rufous. Posterior wing with a broad rufous band and a submarginal band of rufous lunules.

UNDERSIDE rufous. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a band of darker colour: the apex and the whole of the posterior wing marked with lunules and lines of rufous brown.

Expan.  $1\frac{3}{10}$  inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

There is a variety of this species in which the large rufous spot on the inner margin is extended to the base. It is near Teletusa on the upperside, but of different form: on the underside it is identical with Claudina of Eschscholtz.

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### ERESIA ANIETA. 43, 44.

UPPERSIDE rufous orange. Anterior wing with the base and costal margin and a band near the apex rufous brown: the outer margin broadly dark brown. Posterior wing with the outer margin brown.

UNDERSIDE paler. Anterior wing darker at the base and outer margin: the apex with some lunular spots. Posterior wing clouded beyond the middle with rufous lines and lunules.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{10}$  inch. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA GYGES. 45, 46.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown: the base of both wings crowded with rufous spots. Anterior wing with seven large orange spots. Posterior wing with four transverse bands; the first rufous, the three following orange; the first and second united towards the inner margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base orange, the middle dark brown, the outer margin broadly rufous: the spots as above, but larger; one of them extending to the outer margin. Posterior wing pale rufous yellow, with darker spots on the costal and near the outer margins: a submarginal band of white lunular spots and three or four minute blind ocelli.

Expan.  $1\frac{3}{10}$  to  $1\frac{6}{10}$  inch. Hab. Jamaica.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species has a close resemblance to *E. Drusilla* of Felder in the marking of the upperside, but differs from it in its much paler colour.

ERESIA OTANES. 47.

UPPERSIDE. Male, uniform dark brown: anterior wing with a small rufous spot near the apex. Posterior wing of a different colour, slightly tinted with purple: the outer margin of the same brown as the anterior wing.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous brown; the base paler, crossed by bands of black: a spot on the costal margin, a triangular spot at the apex, and a spot near the outer margin, rufous white. Posterior wing grey and rufous, with several large rufous brown spots.

Expan.  $1\frac{3}{10}$  inch. Hab. Guatemala.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This butterfly was kindly added to my collection by Mr. Salvin. It may be only a variety of the next species, *C. Acesas*, of which I possess several examples, which are of the same size and of a spotless brown above.

ERESIA ACESAS. 48, 49.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark rufous brown: anterior wing with two spots near the base and four or five near the outer margin orange yellow: two large indistinct triangular spots near the middle. Posterior wing crossed by three bands of spots; the first orange yellow, the others rufous.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing, with the base, two large spots in the middle, and a spot at the outer margin, orange: the apex grey, with lunular white spots. Posterior wing grey and rufous, with spots and lunules of paler colour and a submarginal band of lunules.

Expan.  $1\frac{2}{10}$  to  $1\frac{6}{10}$  inch. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

There are varieties of this species of much smaller size; some of a uniform spotless brown, others with one, two, or three of the transverse bands of the posterior wing.

I have thought it superfluous to describe minutely any of the species figured in the three accompanying plates where both sides are given.



# STUDIES IN THE

EPHEIA VI



W. H. Henshaw, Entomologist, 1913

M. W. Henshaw, 1913

50. E. ERESIA PLAPHAEA

51. E. ERESIA CLAUDIA

52. E. ERESIA ANGSTA

53. E. ERESIA ELIA

54. ERESIA EUGA

55. ERESIA ET A

56. ERESIA PLACIDA

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

ERESIA VII.

ERESIA ELAPHIAEA. 50, 51.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, irrorated (except at the apex of the anterior wing) with ochreous yellow. Anterior wing crossed obliquely beyond the middle by a broad band of orange. Posterior wing, with the outer margin dentated: crossed beyond the middle by three ochreous bands.

UNDERSIDE, rufous-brown. Anterior wing with the band as above: the base ochreous, crossed by a brown line: three lilac-white spots, two of which are lunular, near the apex. Posterior wing rufous-brown, irrorated with paler colour: marked by several lilac-white spots: clouded with dark brown beyond the middle, and crossed near the outer margin by a zigzag line of white.

Exp.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA CLAUDINA. VAR. 52, 53.

ERESIA ELADA. 54, 55.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Both wings with several spots of orange at the base: both crossed at the middle by a band of pale yellow (broken on the anterior wing), and followed on both wings by two other bands of orange spots: the fringe spotted with white.

UNDERSIDE. Both wings, with the central band (traversed longitudinally on the posterior wing by a black line) followed on both by a broad band of brown traversed by an orange band of spots, by a band of conical white spots (large on the posterior wing, preceded on the anterior wing near the apex by other spots), and by a sub-marginal band of orange: the fringe brown spotted with white. Anterior wing with the basal half orange, marked by some paler spots. Posterior wing with the base orange, marked by a band and a single spot of white.

Female (figs. 54, 55) does not differ from the male, except in being larger.

Exp.  $1\frac{5}{9}$  inch. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA ETIA. 56, 57.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with two large brick-red spots. Posterior wing irrorated with brick-red towards the outer margin, where it is crossed by an indistinct line of the same colour.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous-brown: the lower red spot extended to the base, where it is crossed by a brown line. Posterior wing rufous-brown, with some

lilac spots and brown lines near the base: a band of brown spots beyond the middle, a submarginal band of lunular spots: the fringe spotted with white.

Exp.  $1\frac{1}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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ERESIA ANGUSTA. 58, 59.

UPPERSIDE, dark brown. Anterior wing with a spot in the cell, a bifid spot between the median nervules, a trifid band beyond the middle, and some minute spots near the apex, pale yellow. Posterior wing dentate, with a transverse band and a spot near the costal margin, pale yellow: a band of very indistinct lunular spots near the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that it is rufous-brown: that the base of both wings is ochreous undulated with brown, and that both have a submarginal band of lunular ochreous spots: the apex of the posterior wing also ochreous.

Exp.  $1\frac{5}{10}$  inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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ERESIA EZBA. 60.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a spot in the cell, a band of spots at the middle, some spots near the apex, and a submarginal waved band, all rufous, except those at the apex, which are white. Posterior wing irrorated with paler colour from the base to beyond the middle: crossed near the outer margin by two bands of lunular spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous, darker towards the outer margin: a spot in the cell: a band below the median nervure: a band of spots beyond the middle composed of a large triangular spot and three circular spots the lowest spot marked with black: the apex and outer margin which is traversed by a black line, all pale yellow. Posterior wing, pale rufous-grey from the base to the middle, with two lunular spots near the base: crossed beyond the middle by a pale yellow band followed by four black spots and a submarginal band of lunular spots.

Exp.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Near to A. Acesas and also to Abas, of which it may be only a variety: the colour on the upperside of my specimen is much rubbed off.

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ERESIA FLAVIDA. 61.

UPPERSIDE. Male, yellow. Anterior wing, with the costal margin brown from the base to the middle: apex and outer margin broadly dark brown. Posterior wing, with the outer margin brown.

UNDERSIDE, paler than above, spotless.

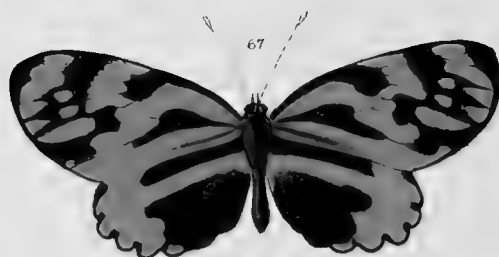
Exp.  $1\frac{3}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.



NEW SPECIES, LIDDELL.

FRESIA VIII



W C Hewitson del et lith. May 1870.

M & N Hanhart imp.

62. 63. ERESIA ALSINA

64. 65. 66. 67. ERESIA PELONIA

# N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

## ERESIA VIII.

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### ERESIA ALSINA. 62, 63.

*Eresia Alsina*, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. p.* 33, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Anterior wing with a broad rufous-orange band from the base: crossed obliquely by three bands, the first of which (the longest) before the middle is divided into four by the nervures, the second beyond the middle divided into five, the third near the apex trifid: and besides these a submarginal band of five spots, all orange-yellow. Posterior wing with the costal and outer margins broadly dark brown; a submarginal band of seven orange-yellow spots.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Male like the female, except that the bands of the anterior wing are produced until they reach and absorb the submarginal spots.

Exp.  $2\frac{4}{10}$  inches. Hab. Nicaragua. (Chontales, Belt.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Most nearly allied to *E. Philyra*.

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### ERESIA PELONIA. 64, 65, 66, 67.

♂ *Eresia Pelonia*, Hewitson. *Exot. Butts. Vol. I. Plate* 30, *fig.* 3.

♀ *Eresia Ithomiola*. *Salvin. Annals, & Mag. Nat. Hist. 4th Ser. Vol. IV. p.* 171.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous-orange. Anterior wing, from the base to near the middle (except the costal margin, a band on the median nervure, and the nervures, which are dark brown) rufous-orange: crossed at the middle by a band of yellow, divided above the median nervure into five parts, and below it into one large oval spot: a spot within this touching the red of the base, a spot beyond it, and a submarginal series of five spots, all yellow. Posterior wing with a band on the costal margin from the base to beyond the middle, a band at the middle divided into five spots, and the outer margin which is undulated on its inner border and traversed by a series of yellow spots, all dark brown.

Female (fig. 66), dark brown. Anterior wing rufous-orange from the base to

E E

beyond the middle, with a band at the base of the inner margin, a band on the median nervure, two large spots and a smaller spot below these (not surrounded with red), all dark brown. Posterior wing with the apex broadly rufous-orange, sinuated on its inner border, and marked with minute black spots on the outer margin which is also black.

Exp. ♂  $2\frac{5}{10}$  ♀  $2\frac{9}{10}$  inches. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

VARIETY A. Female (fig. 64). Anterior wing dark brown, with the basal half (except the costal margin and a band on the median nervure, which are dark brown as in the male) rufous-orange: crossed at the end of the cell by a band of four oblong yellow spots, and below this an indistinct spot of the same colour.

Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

VARIETY B. Female (fig. 67). Anterior wing as in fig. 66, except that the band at the end of the cell and the oval spot below it are yellow, that there are two yellow spots beyond these and a subapical band of three large spots of the same colour, the first spot irregular and divided into three parts by the nervures, the other two spots triangular, and that the posterior wing is crossed before the middle by a band of rufous-orange, and has the marginal black spots larger, some of them crowned with yellow.

Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

All in the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

I have no hesitation in figuring these as remarkable varieties of one species. The spots upon the beautiful female of fig. 67 may all be traced, although indistinctly defined, upon the wings of the male.





Vol. 1. Plate 10.

M & N Harward imp

1. ERESIA CYNTHIA 2. ERESIA LACINIA  
3. ERESIA EPIPHANES 4. ERESIA LETITIA

# N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

## ERESIA IX.

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### ERESIA SESTIA. 68, 69, 74.

*Eresia Sestia, Hewitson. Equatorial Lep. p. 26.*

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing crossed from the base, curving towards the outer margin (having the median nervure and its first branch for its lower border), by a band of rufous-orange divided into three parts by the nervures, and into a fourth part at its lower extremity (where there is a minute spot) by a black line: crossed before the apex by a band of seven spots, the first on the costal margin minute, the others in pairs. Posterior wing crossed longitudinally before the middle by a broad band of rufous-orange intersected by black nervures: a subapical yellow spot and a submarginal band of linear white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the spots of the anterior wing are yellow and much larger, and that there is a submarginal band of spots of the same colour, that the posterior wing has the central band broader and paler, that the base, a band near it, and a submarginal band of spots are all pale yellow: four small white spots near the anal angle.

Female like the male, except that all the spots and bands on both sides are pale yellow or white.

Exp. ♂  $1\frac{8}{10}$ , ♀ 2 inches. Hab. Ecuador. (Jorge, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ERESIA BELLA. 71.

*Eresia Mylitta, Hew. Equat. Lep. p. 26.*

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a broad band from the base (which runs parallel with the inner margin, and occupies one-third of the wing) and a large subapical spot divided into four parts by the nervures rufous-orange. Posterior wing with a broad central band (occupying more than half the wing) and a narrow band from the anal angle to the middle rufous-orange.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the subapical spot is yellow, that there are some white spots in a double series at the apex, that the posterior wing has the base and a band near it yellow, the central band paler, and a submarginal linear band of white.

Exp.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Ines, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Much like a small example of *Eueides Aliphera*.

ERESIA CASIPHIA. 72, 73.

*Eresia Casiphia*, Hew. *Equat. Lep.* p. 25.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a band from the base, a trifold irregular oblique band at the middle and a subapical band of four spots (the first minute) all rufous-orange. Posterior wing crossed longitudinally before the middle by a broad band of rufous-orange, intersected by black nervures, and by a submarginal band of the same colour: a minute spot of white at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the bands and spots are paler, that both wings have a submarginal series of white spots, that the anterior wing has three apical white spots besides, and that the submarginal band of the posterior wing is broader.

Exp. 2 inches. Hab. Ecuador. (Jorge, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA LETITIA. 70, 75, 76.

*Eresia Letitia*, Hew. *Equat. Lep.* p. 24.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown, crossed by a broad tripartite band, which, after nearly filling the cell, curves towards the outer margin where it is followed by a bifid spot: a triangular spot (which is divided into four by the nervures) beyond the middle of the costal margin, a large trifold spot between this and the apex, and a submarginal series of spots all pale rufous. Posterior wing crossed longitudinally before the middle by a broad pale rufous band intersected by black nervures: a submarginal band of lunular spots, and an apical white spot.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal black line, and that there is a double series of lunular pale spots near the outer margin of the posterior wing.

The male is like the female, except that the spots are white, smaller and clouded with brown.

Exp.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  inches. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Ines, Buckley.)

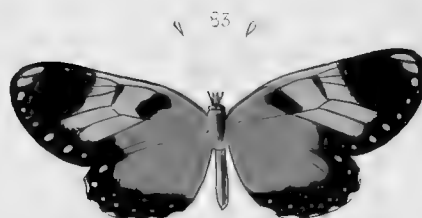
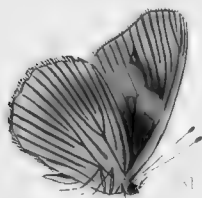
In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The ordinary colour of the female is, I suspect, white, like the male, and that the specimen figured may be considered as a variety.



# NYMPHALIDAE.

## ERESIAE.



W. Henschen & Co. Ltd. London, 1870

M&N. Hanhart imp

77. ERESIA MARGARETHA  
78. ERESIA LEVINA  
80. ERESIA NERIA

81. 82. ERESIA ELAEA  
83. ERESIA QUINTILIA  
84. ERESIA ILDICA

# NUMPHALIDÆ.

## ERESIA, X.

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### ERESIA MARGARETHA. 77.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a large central irregular trifold yellow spot, a small yellow spot below this and a second similar spot near the costal margin beyond its middle, also yellow. Posterior wing with the basal half, except the costal margin, brick-red.

UNDERSIDE as above except that both wings are crossed by a submarginal series of white spots, that the anterior wing has a red spot near the base and a series of three white spots, the first quadrifid, near the costal margin beyond the middle, and that the centre of the posterior wing is dull carmine.

Exp.  $2\frac{2}{10}$  inch. Hab. New Granada. (Chesterton.)

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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### ERESIA LEVINA. 78.

UPPERSIDE. Male, blue-black. Anterior wing crossed obliquely at the middle by a broad hexafid band of grey-blue.

UNDERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing with a large yellow quinquefid spot on the costal margin beyond its middle. Posterior wing with a series of six small yellow spots from the middle of the inner margin to the middle of the wing, and two spots of scarlet near the middle of the outer margin.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Colombia. (Chesterton.)

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

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### ERESIA NERIA. 80.

*E. Neria*, Hewitson. *Entom. Monthly Mag.* p. 98. *Equat. Lep.* p. 27.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a large triangular basal spot of rufous-orange divided by the nervures: the nervure which closes the cell broad and black.

UNDERSIDE rufous-brown, with the nervures and lines between them black. Anterior wing with the basal spot as above. Posterior wing irrorated with yellow: the base yellow, with two red spots near it.

Exp.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Sarayaco, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

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### ERESIA ELÆA. 81, 82.

*Eresia Elæa*, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lep.* p. 25, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by an oblique band of scarlet divided into four spots by the nervures: the first spot, which is nearer the base than the others, is within the cell and quadrate.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the apex is broadly rufous-grey with the nervures and lines between them black, and that the lowest spot of the scarlet band is extended to the outer margin and there intersected by black lines between the nervures. Posterior wing rufous, with the nervures, lines between them, and a submarginal line black: two spots near the base and part of the outer margin scarlet.

Exp.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Rio Verdi, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

### ERESIA QUINTILLA. 83.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown: the base of both wings rufous-orange, both wings crossed by a submarginal series of white spots. Anterior wing with a large black spot within the cell: crossed at the middle by a large heptafid yellow spot marked in its middle by a triangular black spot which closes the cell.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Exp.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

### ERESIA ILDICA. 84.

*E. Ildica*, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lep.* p. 24, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Both wings with a submarginal series of white spots. Anterior wing ochreous-grey irrorated throughout with brown, rufous towards the base and inner margin: the nervures and the costal and outer margins dark brown, broad. Posterior wing orange, with the costal and outer margins dark brown, broad.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the anterior wing has the base pale yellow.

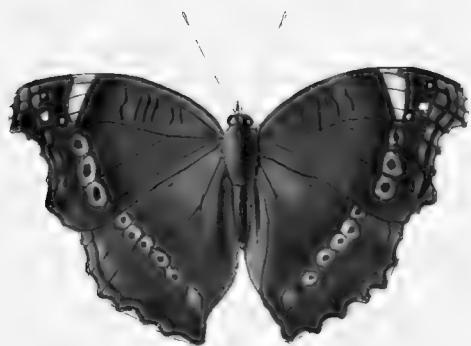
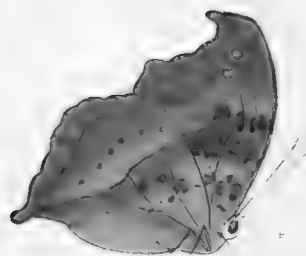
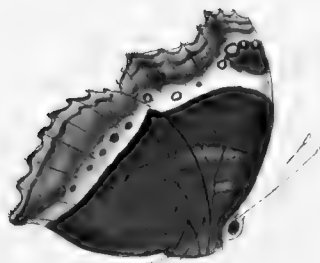
Exp.  $2\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Aguano, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Mr. Buckley's second collection contains a butterfly, a female, which though different in colour is I think a variety of this. It is semi-transparent lilac-grey white near the base of the posterior wing: the nervures and margins of both wings dark brown, traversed by a series of white spots. On the underside, which is paler, the bases of the anterior wing and of the costal margin of the posterior wing are yellow. This variety is nearly allied to *E. Moesta*, of Salvin.



THE BUTTERFLY



Printed by M & N Hanbai

THE BUTTERFLY  
OF THE EAST

# N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

## JUNONIA.

### JUNONIA ELGIVA. 1.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous brown: both wings crossed beyond the middle by a continuous band of orange-yellow and two submarginal bands of dark brown. Anterior wing crossed in the cell, and beyond it by five lines of black: two minute white spots near the apex, and two or three black spots upon the transverse band. Posterior wing with a band of ocelli touching the outer border of the transverse band: the anal ocellus (which is double) and the next to it, brick-red, bordered with orange, and again with black: the pupils black, with centre of pale blue: the other ocelli are blind, with a rufous centre and border of black.

UNDERSIDE pale yellow. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a band of ocelli; on the anterior wing by five without pupils, the middle one represented by a pale yellow spot: on the posterior by six, three of which are pupilled with blue, the first, third, and fourth nearly obliterated. Anterior wing crossed before the middle by three zigzag rufous bands: clouded at the apex and marked with two minute white spots. Posterior wing with some indistinct spots and a curved linear rufous band near the base: crossed at the middle by a linear band of brown: the anal angle with a purple line.

Expan.  $2\frac{4}{10}$  inch. Hab. Zambesi.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species bears a close resemblance to *J. Terea*, but differs from it in various ways: in the absence of the line which passes through the transverse band of that species, and in having the upper margin of the said band clearly defined. My examples of *J. Terea* are very much less than *J. Elgiva*; Cramer's and Drury's figures are, however, of the same size.

### JUNONIA CHAPUNGA. 2, 3.

UPPERSIDE rufous brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a common band of spots, commencing on the anterior wing by a quadrifid white spot, followed by three rufous spots with black centres, and on the posterior wing by five similar spots: both wings with a submarginal black line. Anterior wing with three minute white spots, and four rufous spots near the apex.

UNDERSIDE rufous brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a common band of white rufous on its outer border, traversed by a line of small black spots, bifurcate on the anterior wing, where some of the black spots are centred with white. Anterior wing with three indistinct bands before the middle, posterior wing with one similar band: both wings with the outer margin rufous.

Expan.  $2\frac{4}{10}$  inch. Hab. Zambesi.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This may be a variety of *J. Pelasgis* of Godart, and although the broad transverse band of that species is only represented on the upperside of this by round spots, it has the band, as in that species, on the underside.

JUNONIA CUAMA. 4, 5.

UPPERSIDE rufous. Both wings with the outer margin broadly brown, traversed by a line of brown, and bordered inwardly by a line of the same colour: both wings with a band of small black spots, two of which, near the apex of the anterior wing, have white centres. Anterior wing with a spot in the cell, a spot at the end of the cell, a transverse broken band (from margin to margin) of irregular spots, and a large spot near the apex, all dark brown. Posterior wing with a large black spot on the costal margin, and two smaller spots below it.

UNDERSIDE rufous and lilac brown. Both wings with several indistinct spots near the base: both crossed near the middle by an indistinct band of paler colour: both with a band of indistinct rufous spots; posterior wing with a submarginal band of indistinct spots.

Expan.  $2\frac{4}{10}$  inch. Hab. Zambesi.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

JUNONIA ARTAXIA. 6.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing grey blue: the centre blue black: the margin rufous brown: the cell crossed by five bands of black: two minute white spots near the apex, and three bands of brown near the outer margin. Posterior wing rufous brown with a crimson ocellus, with pupil of lilac and yellow iris bordered with black and two indistinct submarginal bands of brown.

UNDERSIDE grey brown. Anterior wing crossed before the middle by three rufous brown bands: beyond the middle by a curved band of purple brown: marked at the apex by three minute black spots, and below them, near the outer margin, by several rufous and brown spots. Posterior wing crossed at the middle from the costal margin to the anal angle by a linear rufous band, with its outer border broadly brown; clouded near the base by some indistinct spots, and marked beyond the band by an indistinct blind ocellus, and some minute black spots; and nearer the margin by a curved black line.

Expan.  $2\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Zambesi.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

On the underside this species has a near resemblance of *J. Iphita*.

The butterflies represented in the accompanying plate were collected by Mr. John Dickinson, of Jarrow, in the county of Durham, who was appointed surgeon to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, under Bishop Mackenzie, but unfortunately did not live to return to England. The collections in the various branches of Natural History which have reached his relations, show the zeal with which he must have prosecuted the pursuit. To the generosity of his relations I owe the pleasure of publishing these new species, and of adding them and others of equal interest to my collection.



# LEPIDOPTERA L. 1852 CYBDELIS



H. W. 1852, del et lith 1852

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton

1 CYBDELIS CONCORDIA †

2 CYBDELIS SINARA †

3 CYBDELIS CELMA †

4 CYBDELIS CASTEA †

5 CYBDELIS ALTA †

7 CYBDELIS EUROTA † (Cramer †)

## N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

### CYBDELIS. *Boisdual.*

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#### CYBDELIS CONCORDIA. 1.

UPPERSIDE dark brown, glossed with bright purple from the base to beyond the middle of both wings. Anterior wing with three clouded white spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base and margins light brown, the centre black, with six white spots, (two clouded,) one which is near the base, and joined to a black spot, lunular; apex ashy purple. Posterior wing ashy purple, with a white space between two dark brown spots on the outer margin, followed, beyond the middle, by two waved transverse lines of brown, inclosing four eyes in pairs, black pupilled with white, irides the colour of the wing, the upper pair oblong and inclosed by one iris.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

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#### CYBDELIS CINARA. 2.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle and the posterior wing, except the margins, glossed with brilliant purple, the rest black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing brown, lighter at the base and inner margin, with three equidistant short belts of white between the costal and median nervures, a white spot below the middle belt. Apex gray, with two small black eyes, one pupilled with blue. Posterior wing with two spots of dark brown near the base, followed by two very irregular transverse bands of the same colour composed of spots (chiefly triangular) inclosing three black eyes, irides yellow, pupils blue; the upper eye, which is large and crossed by a nervure, has two pupils.

Expan.  $2\frac{6}{10}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

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#### CYBDELIS CELMA. 3.

UPPERSIDE dark dull purple brown. Posterior wing with two indistinct black eyes and a submarginal waved line of light blue.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing brown, with three equidistant short belts of light blue between the costal margin and median nervure; apex gray, with a large rufous iris inclosing two black eyes, one pupilled with blue. Posterior wing marbled with light brown and purple, outer margin gray; near the base three brown spots followed by two very waved brown lines which inclose three black eyes, irides rufous, pupils blue, the upper eye large and crossed by a nervure.

Expan.  $2\frac{6}{10}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

This and the preceding species are very much alike on the underside; above, however, they differ much. Whilst *C. Cinara* is of a beautiful glossy blue purple, *C. Celma* is quite dull and purple brown.

CYBDELIS CASTALIA. 4.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Both wings glossed with purple from the base to beyond the middle, margins excepted.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base and inner margin gray; centre black, with five white spots, one (within the cell) lunular; apex brick-red. Posterior wing brick-red tinged with purple, with two spots of red-brown near the base, followed beyond the middle by two waved lines of the same colour inclosing four eyes, in pairs, black, pupils white, irides same colour as the wing, the upper pair in one iris.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CYBDELIS CLYTIA. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown; both wings dull purple from the base to beyond the middle. Female light brown; apical half of the anterior wing dark brown, with five pure white spots.

UNDERSIDE. Both sexes nearly alike. Anterior wing with the base and margins gray; centre dark brown with the spots as above (clouded in the male); apex ashy white. Posterior wing ashy white, with three transverse waved black lines, the two lower inclosing four eyes in pairs, black, pupils blue, irides same colour as the wing, upper pair in one iris.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The five insects described above would form part of the third section of the genus *Miscelia* of Doubleday in the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera." I have, however, preferred to adopt the genus *Cybdelis* of Boisduval. Two of the insects which form the second section (*Catonephele*) of the genus *Myscelia*, have been proved by Mr. Bates to be females of the orange-banded *Epicalias*, and I have now no doubt that the butterfly, which I have figured in the first part of this work as *M. Samaria*, is also a female of an *Epicalia*. When that plate was published I was unwilling to adopt the genus *Miscelia*, but was then ignorant of Mr. Bates' discovery. The genus *Miscelia* must therefore cease.

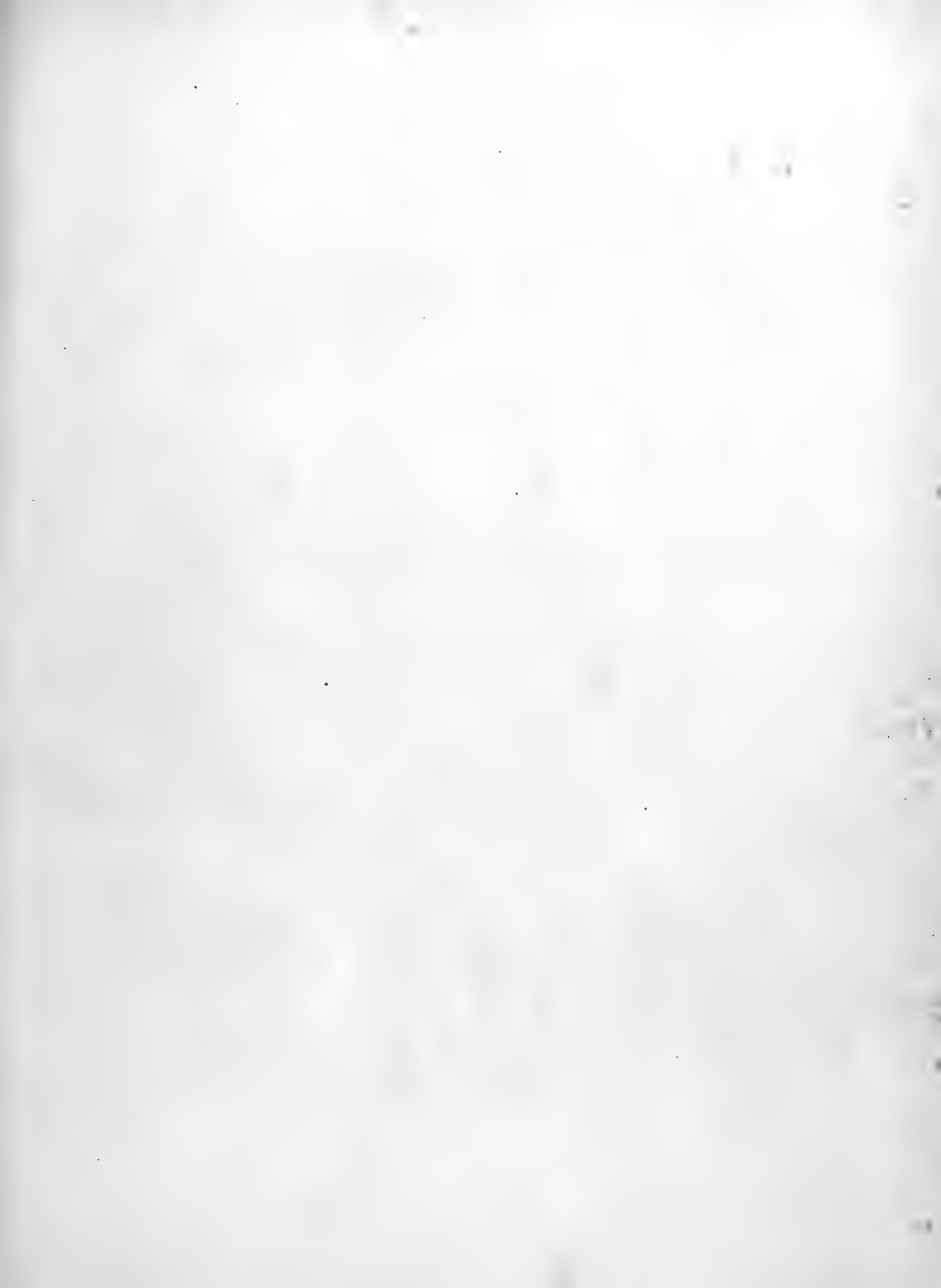
CYBDELIS EUROTA. 7.

*P. Eurota*, Cramer. *Callianira Eurota*, Doubleday.

UPPERSIDE brown. Apical half of the anterior wing black, with an oblique band of three white spots across the middle, and two smaller spots between them and the apex.

UNDERSIDE red brown. Centre of anterior wing black, with the five white spots of the upperside, and a lunular brown spot near the base. Posterior wing as in the male.

This is the female of *P. Eurota*, Cramer, and *Callianira Eurota*, of the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera." I cannot understand why Mr. Doubleday has separated this from the other species of *Cybdelis*. It will be seen by the figures how closely they resemble each other in appearance, and, upon closer examination, I can see no reason whatever for their separation.





## N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

### CYBDELIS.

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#### CYBDELIS DIOTIMA. 8, 9.

UPPERSIDE. Male, brown. Anterior wing with four spots of light blue. The first at the base, trifold; the second at the costal margin beyond the middle; the third halfway between the second and the anal angle; the fourth near the apex partly white.

UNDERSIDE. Light brown. Anterior wing with the centre dark brown; a large orange spot in the cell, an oblong spot of white on the middle of the costal margin, and a waved line of brown across the apex. Posterior wing with the costal margin sinuated, very angular at the base, where it is marked by a line of white, succeeded by a waved line of black. Some scarcely seen spots of lighter colour near the middle, and a row of indistinct lunules parallel to the outer margin.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. Bolivia and Quito.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The palpi of this species are almost as long as those of *C. Cuvierii* (*Lybithea Cuvierii*, Godt.)

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#### CYBDELIS BECHINA. 10.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Dark brown. Both wings glossed with purple, in the middle. Anterior wing with the usual five spots; four white, the middle one clouded with brown. Posterior wing with a submarginal black line.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base and margins light brown; the centre dark brown with the five spots as above; two white, three clouded with brown. Two black spots near the base; one in the cell, the other on the inner margin. The apex light brown, with a silky gloss, crossed by a waved line of brown. Posterior wing light brown, with a silky gloss; two spots of black near the base, two lines of the same colour on the costal margin at right angles with it; the longest, which is near the middle, followed by a linear spot of white upon the margin, and touching the black spot of the anterior wing. Wing crossed by the usual two zig-zag lines of brown, with between them six indistinct circles (scarcely eyes) also brown.

Expan.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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#### CYBDELIS CARETA. 11, 12.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing of a dark dull purple brown, with three of the usual

spots; two near the apex white, one near the outer margin light brown. Posterior wing dark brown, with a submarginal line of black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base and margins light brown, the centre dark brown, with the usual five spots, and a triangular one near the base white or nearly so; apex ash-colour, crossed by two waved lines of black; a black eye with pupil blue, joins one of the apical white spots. Posterior wing clouded with red-brown and grey; two linear black spots across the cell, and a zig-zag black line near the base followed on the costal margin by a patch of white and a triangular spot of red-brown. Wing crossed by two waved lines of black with between them five small black eyes with iris rufous, and pupil white.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I believe this species to be nearly allied to *C. Cœlina* (*Vanessa Cœlina*, Godt.).

### CYBDELIS NORICA. 13.

UPPERSIDE. Dull black. Lower half of the posterior wing glossed with bright blue.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing light brown, clouded with darker brown in the centre; a black spot within the cell; a spot of white a little beyond the end of the cell; a round spot near the apex, and a line across the apex, black. Posterior wing light brown with a silky gloss. Divided longitudinally in a line with the median nervure by a band of lighter colour. Between this band and the upper margin commencing at the base are a belt of dark brown, two large spots, a small linear spot and a second belt of the same colour, followed by a large, very black eye with a double pupil of blue, and iris the colour of the wing. Between the band and the inner margin an oblique belt of dark brown, two small eyes, and a line also brown. A submarginal macular band of brown.

Expan.  $2\frac{2}{10}$  in. Hab. Columbia.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This is the male of a species allied to *P. Amelia*, and *P. Sophonisba* of Cramer, which are females. It is a *Callianira* of the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera."

### CYBDELIS PHARSALIA. 14, 15.

UPPERSIDE. Male with wings of a beautiful lilac-purple except the margins, which are brown. Anterior wing darker than the other, with three spots of orange. The first near the base to which it is joined by a ray of red-brown; the second near the costal margin beyond its middle; the third between the second and the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base ferruginous, the centre brown, with the second and third spots as above, the apex grey with a line of four black spots across it. Posterior wing clouded with grey and white, undulated throughout with transverse lines of brown.

Expan.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

This butterfly differs considerably from the other species of *Cybdelis* in the form of the club of the antennæ as well as the position of the costal nervules; I know no better place for it at present.



# THE BUTTERFLY COLLECTION OF THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, LONDON



PLATE 100

Printed by Hullmandel & Wolskel

PIERIS (GORGON) PERITHOIDEA (GORGON) PERITHOIDEA  
PIERIS (GORGON) PERITHOIDEA (GORGON) PERITHOIDEA

## NYMPHALIDÆ.

### CYBDELIS. III.

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#### CYBDELIS CAPENAS. 16, 17.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing blue-black with four light blue spots before the middle; three of them (two of which are within the cell), triangular; the fourth, minute and round. Crossed beyond the middle obliquely by a band of white. Near the apex an oblong bifid spot of light blue, with the centre white. Posterior wing brown, with the base, a cloud across the middle, and two bands parallel to the outer margin, darker brown. Towards the anal angle a small black spot, with the centre light blue.

UNDERSIDE light brown. Anterior wing with the white band as above, but bordered on its outer edge with lilac. The spot near the apex indistinct and white. Posterior wing crossed before the middle and near the outer margin by a line of darker brown, and at the middle by a band of lilac and a cloud of brown marked by two minute black spots, one with the centre blue.

Expan.  $2\frac{5}{10}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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#### CYBDELIS CARALIS. 18, 19.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown, slightly glossed with blue from the base to beyond the middle; lighter brown near the outer margins, especially on the anterior wing.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing light brown, clouded with darker brown; the apex grey. Posterior wing grey or purple-brown, clouded by darker colour. The base also darker.

Expan.  $2\frac{17}{20}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

It is much easier to figure this species than to describe it. It is nearly allied to the next, C. Caresa. There is some difference of form as well as of colour. This is also without the conspicuous white margin of the other.

*Lab. Jan. 1, 1855.*

CYBDELIS CARESA. 20.

UPPERSIDE. Male black, glossed with brilliant purple; on the anterior wing from the base to beyond the middle; on the posterior wing to the end of the cell only; the margins white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, with the base, a curved line across the cell, a band across the middle, and the inner margin, lighter brown. The apex grey, with a black spot. Posterior wing from the base nearly to the middle purple-brown, marked with rufous spots. The apex of the same colour. The rest of the wing grey or rufous. Two indistinct eye-like spots between the median nervules.

Variety with the base of the posterior wing on the underside all rufous instead of purple, the rest grey.

Expan.  $2\frac{7}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Except that it is larger C. Carena does not differ on the upperside from C. Sidonia of Godart; on the underside it is very variable.

CYBDELIS CARIAS. 21, 22.

UPPERSIDE. Female dark brown. The outer half of the anterior wing and the apex of the posterior wing rufous-brown. Posterior wing glossed with blue from the base to beyond the middle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, with the base lighter crossed by three black lines. The apex red-brown, with some minute lilac spots. Posterior wing brick-red, with three short black lines (one near the base, two within the cell). Crossed before the middle by a very curved black line, and marked beyond it by three very indistinct eye-like spots surrounded with lilac.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.



# HYPERALIDIDÆ HYPERALIDIDÆ IV

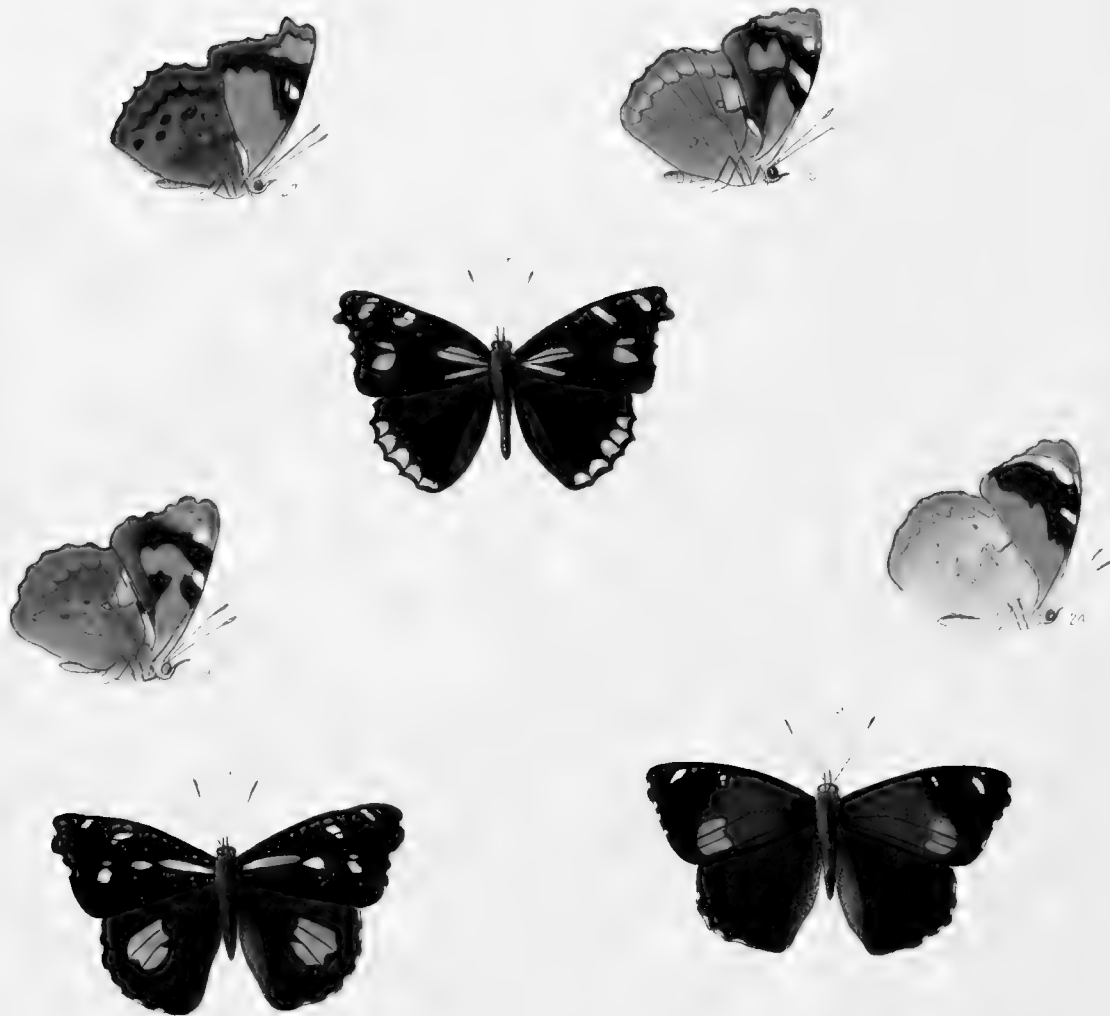


Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

M. W. Chapman

2324 CYBELLIS ALAMIN 2325 CYBELLIS CECIDAS  
2326 CYBELLIS CARDASIS 2327 CYBELLIS CAMPASPE

## N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

### CYBDELIS IV.

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#### CYBDELIS CALAMIS. 23, 24.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing glossed with lilac-blue: a white spot on the costal margin, beyond the middle: a second white spot between this and the apex: a trifold pale green-blue spot near the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half (except the base of the costal margin, which is grey) carmine; the apical half (except the apex, which is rufous-grey) black, with the white spots as above, except that the spot nearest the apex has a lilac-white spot on each side of it. Posterior wing grey, tinted with red towards the apex and outer margin: crossed, at a right angle with it, from the middle of the costal margin by a black line, crossed obliquely between the median nervules by an undulated black line, both bordered outwardly by paler colour: a submarginal zigzag line and the outer margin carmine.

Exp.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia (Apolobamba).

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

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#### CYBDELIS CARDASES. 25.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing, except the margins, blue-black: a band from the base (interrupted by the median nervure), two spots beyond this, a spot on the costal margin beyond the middle, and a line at the inner margin, all blue: a subapical bifid white spot.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black: the base and costal margin grey-white: a large spot within the cell, a bifid spot between the median nervures, half of a band from the middle of the costal margin, all carmine; the other half of the said band, and a subapical spot, white: the apex rufous. Posterior wing rufous-brown, with the costal margin near the base white: a pale spot on the middle of the costal margin with the margin on each side of it black: crossed by two zigzag brown lines.

Exp.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very nearly allied to *C. Diotima*, from which it scarcely differs on the upperside. On the under side it is adorned with two carmine spots which do not exist in *C. Diotima*.

CYBDELIS CECIDAS. 26, 27.

UPPERSIDE. Male, blue-black. Anterior wing with two longitudinal bands from the base, two spots between the median nervures, and a spot near the costal margin (the upper part of which is white) green-blue: a subapical spot of green. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of pale grey-blue lunular spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half carmine; the apical half black, brown towards the outer margin: a spot, lilac and white, at the middle of the costal margin: a large subapical spot of lilac bordered outwardly by a zigzag black line. Posterior wing dentated rufous, dark brown tinted with purple towards the outer margin, spotted in the middle; crossed near the outer margin by a band dentated outwardly and bordered narrowly with carmine, the spaces between the dentations slightly marked with white: the base of the costal margin white.

Exp.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

CYBDELIS CAMPASPE. 28, 29.

UPPERSIDE. Male, blue-black. Anterior wing with a longitudinal spot at the base, a spot nearly touching this, two spots (one very small) between the median nervures and a bifid spot on the costal margin, all brilliant blue: a small brown spot touching the blue spot near the costal margin, and a subapical white spot. Posterior wing with a large central trifold spot of green-blue.

UNDERSIDE, red-brown. Anterior wing with the centre black, bordering a large irregular sinuated spot of carmine: a white spot at the middle of the costal margin, and a lilac spot before the apex which is marked by three small brown spots. Posterior wing with three central brown spots: crossed before the middle by a curved black line, and beyond the middle by a zigzag band bordered inwardly with dark purple-brown: a large pale spot on the middle of the costal margin with the margin on each side of it black: a minute spot near this and the base of the costal margin white.

Exp.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.



EPHEMEROPUS EPHEMERUS.  
 EPHEMERUS.



W. C. Hewitt del. + col.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

THE EPHEMERUS EPHEMERUS  
 THE EPHEMERUS EPHEMERUS

## N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

### EPIPHILE.

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#### EPIPHILE EPIMENES. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male black, glossed, from the base to beyond the middle, with brilliant silvery blue. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a macular rufous band, changing, as the light changes, to a most beautiful pink. Crossed near the apex by three spots, two of them rufous, the other (the middle one) white. Posterior wing with the apex rufous.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, the base and the band (which is as above) rufous; near the apex there is a rufous eye-like spot inclosing a spot of white and one of black. The apex grey or red-brown. Two spots near the outer margin and one beyond the end of the cell light blue. Posterior wing red-brown, clouded from the costal margin (which is marked by a silvery triangular spot) to the middle with darker brown. Beyond the middle there are four eye-like spots in pairs, those nearest the anal angle very indistinct.

Expan.  $2\frac{4}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The blue upon the wings of this species is not surpassed by any of the Morphos. It passes over the rufous band and changes it, in a bright light, to a most exquisite pink.

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#### EPIPHILE EPICASTE. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. The centre of the wings (especially the posterior) glossed with purple. Both wings crossed by a band of orange commencing in the cell of the anterior wing and ending near the middle of the outer margin of the posterior wing. Anterior wing from the base to the said band (above the median nervure) orange, marked by three black spots. Crossed obliquely beyond the middle from the costal margin to near the anal angle (where it ends in a round spot) by a sinuated band of orange. A spot of orange on the costal margin near the apex, and below it a spot of white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, but lighter. The base without the black spots. The apex red-brown, with both the spots near it white, and a third spot below them black marked by a minute spot of light blue. Posterior wing clouded with red-brown and grey, with the usual silvery spot on the costal margin. Beyond the middle four indistinct eye-like spots in pairs; near the margin some triangular and lunular spots of brown.

Expan.  $2\frac{5}{20}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

EPIPHILE ERIOPIS. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Posterior wing slightly purple. Both wings crossed by a broad band of orange which commences near the base of the anterior wing and proceeds in a nearly direct line to the middle of the outer margin of the posterior wing, where it curves towards the anal angle, and is marked by a small black spot. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a band of white from the costal margin to near the anal angle, where it is divided into spots. Apex with a small yellow spot.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, but lighter, with a double eye-like spot near the apex, one-half spotted with white, the other with black and white. The apex red-brown and orange-yellow, with several minute spots of lilac-white, two of them near the middle of the outer margin. Posterior wing varied with orange-yellow and red-brown, darker from the base to the middle. The silvery spot on the costal margin large. Beyond the middle four eye-like spots in pairs, those nearest the anal angle indistinct. A row of white spots near the outer margin.

Expan.  $2\frac{6}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species is most nearly allied to *Nymphalis Chrysites* of Latreille, figured in Humboldt and Bonpland "Obs. de Zoology." The same broad orange band crosses the wings of both.





1871

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1871

1871

## NYMPHALIDÆ.

### PAROMIA, *Hewitson*.

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Thorax moderately robust, abdomen rather long, slender. Eyes small, smooth. Palpi robust, thickly clothed with scales. Antennæ rather long, slender, terminated in an oblong club.

Anterior wing trigonate; costal margin arched; outer margin short, very slightly sinuated at the middle; inner margin slightly sinuated at the middle. Costal nervure robust, not reaching to the middle of the wing, subcostal nervure slender, with four branches, the first and second nearly together before the end of the discoidal cell, the third and fourth at a distance from the first pair and from each other. Discoidal cell short, closed; the upper disco-cellular nervure very short, the second about half the length of the third, curved inwards; the third long and united to the third median nervure at its base.

Posterior wing circular. Costal nervure continued to the apex of the wing. Discoidal cell short, closed. The upper disco-cellular nervure (rising a little below the first branch of the subcostal nervure) half the length of the second, joining the median nervure at the base of the third branch.

Fore-legs of the male rather long, slender, clothed with long hair, femur longer than the tibia, tarsus longer than either.

Hind-legs long, smooth; the femora longer than the tibia, the tibiæ and tarsi of nearly equal length.

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### PAROMIA PULCHRA. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing, with the base and a broad oblique transverse band sinuated inwardly, scarlet. Posterior wing with a large oblong central scarlet spot.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the apex is brown. Posterior wing rufous, with a spot on the costal margin before its middle, and a broad transverse band beyond the middle, red-brown; the band bordered outwardly with dull lilac, and marked towards the anal angle by a minute spot, half black, half light blue.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

There is no genus in this group with which *Paromia* can be associated. If its general appearance were to guide one it might be placed with *Catagramma*; in colour it scarcely differs on the upperside from *C. Cynosura*, but has the discoidal cell of both wings closed. Its nearest alliance is with *Epiphile*; its palpi are however of different form, its anterior wings are not truncate, and it is without the remarkable silvery spot which marks the costal margin on the underside of all the species of *Epiphile*.

## EPIPHILE. II.

### EPIPHILE OREA. ♀ 7, 8.

*Zemenis Orea Hubner Samml, Exot. Schmett.*

Hubner has figured the males of two species as the sexes of Orea. I have here figured the female of his figs. 1 and 2, and for the butterfly given by him at figs. 3 and 4 of the same plate as the female of his Orea, I propose the name of Epiphile Hubneri as a tribute to the memory of a man whose exquisite figures of butterflies give me pleasure every time I see them.

### EPIPHILE ADRASTA. 9, 10, 11.

UPPERSIDE. Male black, crossed transversely by two bands of orange-yellow. The first band broad, of nearly uniform breadth, common to both wings, commences at the costal margin of the anterior wing near the base and continues through the posterior wing to the middle of its outer margin where it becomes wider. Anterior wing crossed obliquely from margin to margin by a band of the same colour; a small white spot near the apex. The apex rufous.

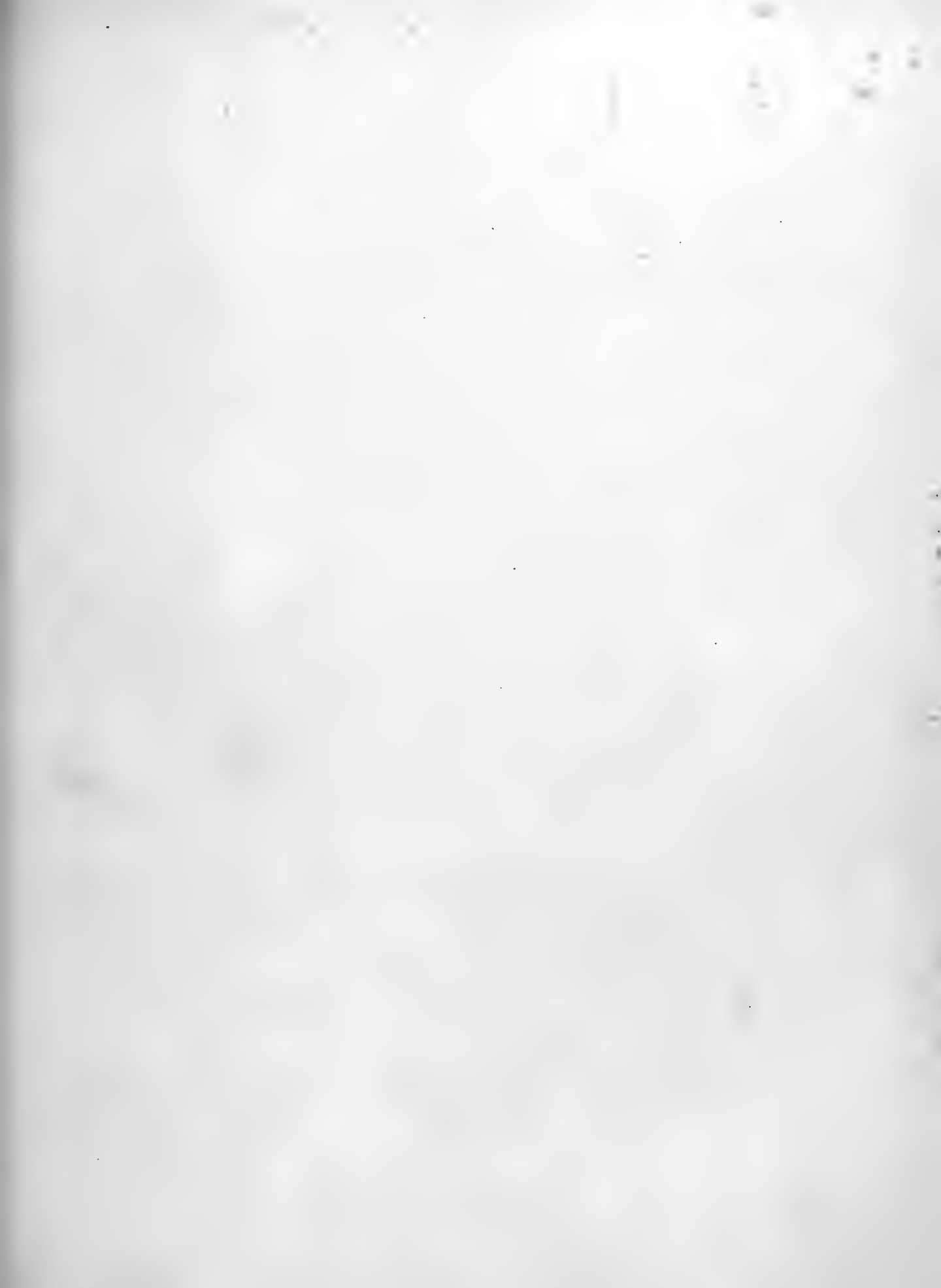
UNDERSIDE as above, but paler, except that the apex has two ocelli; one with the white spot (described above) as its centre, the other with a pupil of black. Posterior wing grey-brown, clouded before the middle by rufous-brown with the usual silvery-white spot on the costal margin and four indistinct ocelli in pairs beyond the middle.

Female differs from the male in having the base of the anterior wing, and the whole of the posterior wing (except the apex, which is black), rufous, and the band of the anterior wing of a pale yellow, more sinuated, and not reaching to the outer margin, and in having a small black spot and submarginal band. On the underside the sexes are alike.

Expan.  $2\frac{7}{10}$  in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I have adopted the name by which this species stands in the collection of Dr. Boisduval, at the same time that I enter my protest against the custom (so prevalent on the Continent) of giving manuscript names to insects.





THE NATIONAL MUSEUM  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

# N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

## EUBAGIS I.

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### EUBAGIS SERINA. 1.

*P. Serina*, Fabricius. *N. Serina*, Godart.

E. Serina has not been figured before, and as there are three other species very like it, I have thought it well to figure it. It is very closely allied to *Postverta*, to *Dionis* of Hubner (Zutr. 871) as well as to *Zetes* of Menetries (Mem. Soc. Imp. des Nat. de Moscou); but differs from them all in the form of the central band of the underside. In E. Serina this band is narrowest at the inner margin of the wing, in the other three species it is widest.

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### EUBAGIS RACIDULA. 2, 3.

UPPERSIDE. Male, blue green. Anterior wing with seven slightly tinted, almost white spots; apex and outer margin broadly black. Posterior wing crossed midway by a ray of lighter colour, the outer margin black, divided by a line of green.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base orange, the apex rufous, the centre dark brown with the spots as above, but whiter; the two spots near the apex blended into one. The space between the costal nervures, and three small spots in the cell silvery blue. Posterior wing silvery white with the outer margin and two bands orange, bordered with black. The first band before the middle, nearly straight, curved to join the second band and the outer margin at the anal angle, and marked with two spots of blue; the second, curved and parallel to the outer margin to which it is joined at both ends. The outer margin with double lunules of white.

Expan.  $1\frac{4}{10}$  in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species, though identical with *S. Tithia* of Hubner (Zutr. 391) on the upperside, differs from it considerably below. It is also closely allied to E. Irma of Godart, (*Nymphalis Irma* Encl. Met).

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### EUBAGIS DECIMA. 4, 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male gold-green. Anterior wing with the costal and outer margins and a broad space at the apex, black. Two spots across the apex; one large and green, the other small and white. The spots of the underside seen indistinctly through. Posterior wing lightest in the middle; the outer margin black, divided by a line of green.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base (except the costal margin which is

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white) and outer margin rufous. The rest brown, with seven large spots and a small one on the outer margin, white. The space between the costal nervures, a line near the outer margin, and several small spots of silvery blue. Posterior wing silvery white, with the base, the outer margin and two transverse bands rufous, bordered with black. The first band before the middle, straight, and marked with spots of blue; the second parallel to the outer margin, and joined to it at both ends. The anal angle marked with two lines of blue.

Female brown, with two bands and four spots of white; (the bands common to both wings). The first band which commences above the median nervure of the anterior wing, ends at the inner margin of the posterior wing near the base; the second which commences at the middle of the anterior wing, becomes very broad when it reaches the posterior wing. Two of the spots on the anterior wing are in a line with the first band; the other two are near the outer margin. Posterior wing with a submarginal line of light purple brown.

Expan.  $1\frac{6}{10}$  in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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#### EUBAGIS ERCHIA. 7, 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Anterior wing with the base and inner margin green. Costal margin with two triangular spots upon it, and a line across the apex, light brown. Apex and outer margin dark brown. Posterior wing with inner half green, outer margin brown, divided by a line of lighter colour.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing orange, with several indistinct spots of lighter colour and clouds of brown; base of the costal margin and a band across the apex pure white; costal and outer margins rufous. The space between the costal nervures, three spots near it, and a line near the outer margin silvery blue. Posterior wing with the base, the outer margin and two bands rufous, bordered with brown. The first band broad and straight; the second curved and parallel to the outer margin, to which it is joined at both ends; the three united on the costal margin. Five spots of silvery blue upon the first band; three dotted with black upon the second near the anal angle, and a line of the same colour, near the outer margin, from the anal angle to the middle of the wing where it is followed by a border of white.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.





## N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

### EUBAGIS. II.

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#### EUBAGIS RACIDULA. ♀ 9.

♂ *E. Racidula.* Hew. Exot. But. Vol. 1, Pl. 33.

#### EUBAGIS ERCHIA. ♀ 10.

♂ *E. Erchia.* Hew. Exot. But. Vol. 1, Pl. 33.

#### EUBAGIS GISELLA. 11, 12.

UPPERSIDE. Male purple. Anterior wing with the costal and outer margins and the apical half black. Four white spots beyond the middle irregularly placed, two on the purple, two on the black, three of them almost in a line across the wing. Posterior wing with the margins black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, the margins rufous. The costal margin at the base, a longitudinal band within the cell, another short band below, near and parallel to it, five spots, (three as above, but larger,) and a band across the apex, white. A line in the cell touching the costal nervure, a spot in the cell and a spot just beyond it silvery blue. Posterior wing dull silvery white, with four transverse equidistant bands, and the outer margin rufous. Between the fourth band and the outer margin two eye-like black spots, with pupils of silvery blue, a black spot near the anal angle also marked with blue. Both wings with a submarginal faint line of blue.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species is especially interesting, personating as it does on the upper side a *Cybdelis*, whilst on the underside it is so true to this genus.

EUBAGIS ONIAS. 13, 14, 15.

UPPERSIDE. Male (13) clouded green, the outer margins black. Anterior wing rufous in places where the white spots of the underside are seen through. A small black spot near the end of the cell. The apex broadly black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black. The cell and the costal and outer margins rufous. The costal margin at the base and ten spots white, two within the cell connected by a curved line of silvery blue, one between them and the inner margin, a fourth (minute) just beyond the end of the cell (partly blue), three placed transversely near the middle, the eighth (a large one) across the apex traversed by a rufous line, one between it and the anal angle and joined to it by a line of blue, and one (a small one) at the said angle; a spot of blue between the fourth white spot and the costal margin. Posterior wing white, with a transverse band near the base, a second (a broad one) before the middle traversed by a line of silvery blue from the costal margin to its middle, and from its middle to the inner margin by one of white (*all blue in the female*). Two semi-circular spaces, each marked by a round black spot, and the outer margin, rufous. The two black spots and a third near the anal angle marked with silvery blue. Apex white. Both wings with a submarginal blue line.

Female (14, 15) dark brown. Anterior wing with seven spots of white, one within the cell, one below it (forming part of a band which crosses the posterior wing), three in a line across the middle, the sixth (minute) near the apex, the seventh between it and the anal angle. Posterior wing with two transverse bands, one near the base, the other (a broad one) at the middle, and a submarginal curved line of neutral colour.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Closely allied to *E. Postverta*, but abundantly distinct.



# THE BUTTERFLY



THE BUTTERFLY

THE BUTTERFLY

THE BUTTERFLY

## N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

### EUBAGIS. III.

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#### EUBAGIS ANUBIS. 16, 17.

UPPERSIDE. Male white, margined with black. Anterior wing with the base blue, forming one side of a semicircular space which occupies most of the inner margin and extends to the middle of the wing. The remainder of the wing black with three white spots; one at the costal margin beyond its middle, two near the outer margin. Posterior wing white, its outer margin with a narrow border of black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins of both wings are rufous; that the spot nearest the apex of the anterior wing is extended across the apex; that there are two lines (one curved at the end), and a spot between them of a silvery-blue, near the base of the costal margin; a similar line between the two spots nearest the outer margin, and another running parallel and near to the said margin; and that the posterior wing has a triangular rufous spot, bordered with black, on the middle of the costal margin.

Female (figs. 16, 17) differs above in having the outer margin of the posterior wing much broader. On the underside it has the same narrow, rufous margin as the male, traversed by a line of blue and parallel to it (united with it at both ends) a band of brown.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{0}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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#### EUBAGIS AMPLIAS. 18, 19, 20.

UPPERSIDE. Male black and green. Anterior wing black, with a broad longitudinal band of green from the base to beyond the middle curved towards the outer margin, touching a spot near the anal angle. Two spots of green near the apex. Posterior wing with a broad central transverse band of green.

UNDERSIDE brown, with bands and spots white. A band of white, common to both wings, commences at the median nervure of the anterior wing, and continues to the inner margin of the posterior wing near the base. Anterior wing with six spots, and the costal margin at the base white; one spot near the commencement of the white band, three in a transverse line beyond the middle, and two near the outer margin. The base rufous, with a curved line and spot of silvery-blue within the cell, an oblique line near the middle of the costal margin, a line between the two white spots nearest the outer margin, and a line parallel and near to the outer margin, all silvery-blue.

Posterior wing white, with the base rufous and black. Crossed before the middle by a broad rufous band margined with black and marked with silvery-blue. Crossed again near the outer margin by a curved band of brown. The outer margin rufous traversed by a line of blue. A line of blue between the bands where they are united at the anal angle. The three bands united on the costal margins.

Female dark brown. A white band near the base, common to both wings. Anterior wing with six white spots. Posterior wing with a second transverse band of white. Underside as in the male.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

### EUBAGIS PERSIS. 21, 22.

UPPERSIDE. Male light-blue, the margins black. Anterior wing with an indistinct black spot within the cell; the apex broadly black.

UNDERSIDE. Dirty white or grey. Anterior wing with three transverse bands, and the outer margin light brown. The first band short within the cell; the second before the middle bordered with black; the third ill-defined, not reaching the inner margin, inclosing an oval white spot. Two minute black spots near the apex. Posterior wing crossed transversely by six rufous lines, one near the base; two before the middle, two beyond the middle, united at both ends, and enclosing four minute spots of black; one dotted with blue; the sixth band near the outer margin. The costal margin near the base and outer margin rufous.

Expan.  $1\frac{6}{10}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

### EUBAGIS NEORIS. 23, 24.

UPPERSIDE. Male golden-green, clouded; the margins brown. Anterior wing with a triangular spot at the middle of the costal margin. The outer margin twice deeply sinuated.

UNDERSIDE, pure silvery-white. Anterior wing rufous. The costal margin at its base, and five large spots white. Two spots extending from the inner margin to the middle of the wing, each bordered with black. The first encircled, also on its upper side (in the cell), with silvery-blue, the second with, between it and the outer margin, a round spot, and above it on the costal margin an oval spot, both bordered with black; the fifth spot crosses the apex. A small spot of blue above the second spot, and a line of the same colour near the outer margin. Posterior wing with five transverse bands, and the outer margin from the anal angle to beyond its middle rufous; one band near the base, two before the middle united at the costal margin by a spot of blue, the fourth (which is united to the fifth at the anal angle) marked there by two black spots dotted with blue; the fifth band curved and near the outer margin. These last two bands nearly meet at the costal margin, and have between them a black spot with a dot of blue.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{20}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.



# NEW ZEALAND PAPILLIPLES.

## CATAGRAMMA.



W. C. Hewson del et col.

Printed by Hall, Randel & Walton

1. 2. CATAGRAMMA ATACAMA.  
3. 4. CATAGRAMMA PARIMA.

5. 6. CATAGRAMMA KOIYMA  
7. 8. CATAGRAMMA TOLIMA

## N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

### CATAGRAMMA. *Boisduval.*

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#### CATAGRAMMA ATACAMA. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE deep black. Anterior wing crossed obliquely in the middle by a broad band of orange. Its base and the inner half of the posterior wing of a glossy dark blue.

UNDERSIDE black. Anterior wing with the orange band as above, the costa between it and the base, and a parallel line in the middle of the cell yellow, a belt of the same colour across the apex, followed by a line of silvery blue. Posterior wing crossed by six narrow equidistant belts of yellow, commencing at the upper margin, and converging towards the anal angle; the first at the base follows the abdominal fold, the fourth, which is shortest, is followed by two spots of silvery blue, the sixth, which is on the outer margin, by three smaller spots of white surmounted by a waved line of blue.

Expan.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  in. Hab. Quito.

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#### CATAGRAMMA PARIMA. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE deep black. Anterior wing crossed obliquely in the middle by a band of crimson. Its base, a small spot on the apex, and nearly the whole of the posterior wing, of a glossy dark blue. The posterior wing distinctly margined with white.

UNDERSIDE black. Anterior wing with the base of the costa and a parallel line white, the crimson band wider than above, between it and the apex a line of yellow followed by a longer submarginal line of silvery green. Posterior wing crossed by four narrow belts of white, commencing on the upper margin and tending towards the anal angle, the first which follows the abdominal fold joins the fourth at the anal angle, inclosing the other two, together with seven silver-edged spots of white. The outer margin of the wing white, with between it and the fourth belt a line of silvery green.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Quito.

In a genus remarkable for splendour of colour this, and the preceding species, stand pre-eminent. They are remarkable as well for the singularity of the pencilling on the underside, which is very different from that of any before known species. They are both in the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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CATAGRAMMA KOLYMA. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE deep black, with a submarginal belt of lead-colour further from the margin on the anterior wing, both wings purple at the base.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black. The cell and an oblique band across the middle (sometimes united in one) crimson; three lines of white run parallel to the outer margin; the inner one short, the middle longer and tinged with blue.

Posterior wing white, with the base and half of the upper margin crimson, and encircled by two black lines; the space between which is blue, the inner circle enclosing two smaller ones, each with a centre of blue, the lower divided into two by a nervule; both of the larger circles open at the upper margin of the wing, the outer one at the anal angle also. Both wings margined with black.

Expan.  $\frac{9}{10}$  in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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CATAGRAMMA TOLIMA. 7, 8.

UPPERSIDE black. Anterior wing crossed obliquely at the middle by a broad band of orange. Posterior wing with a large patch of shining blue towards the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE black. Anterior wing with the costal margin near the base, a line parallel to it and a line across the apex of the wing yellow. Posterior wing with the base, a patch near it on the upper margin with two lines which proceed from it and cross the wing to the inner margin, a large double circle or figure of 8 and a line on the apex yellow. The upper circle with a centre spot of silvery blue, the lower one with two. Both wings with a submarginal line of the same colour; the margins dotted with white.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.



NEMPHALIDÆ.  
CATAGRAMMA II



W. A. Hewes del. & col. 1892

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton

1815 CATAGRAMMA EUNOMIA 1514 CATAGRAMMA PATELINA  
1515 CATAGRAMMA LEPISTERA

## N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

### CATAGRAMMA II.

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#### CATAGRAMMA EUNOMIA. 9, 10, 11, 12.

UPPERSIDE black. Male (figs. 9, 10). Anterior wing with the basal half orange-yellow, the base clouded with brown; the inner margin and the outer half of the wing black, with an oblong spot of white near the apex. Posterior wing black, with a band of silvery blue from the anal angle to the middle of the outer margin, and below it on the margin three small spots of white.

UNDERSIDE as above, with a band of yellow across the apex, a short line near the costal margin, and a longer one near the outer margin silvery blue. Posterior wing yellow, with a spot of orange on the upper margin near the base; a band which crosses the base and is continued near the inner margin, and a double circle united near the apex of the wing, black. The larger circle touches the outer margin near the anal angle, where it is marked by three points of white; the smaller circle which is sinuated on its inner margin so as to form the figure of 8, encloses two large, black spots, the upper one round, marked with a round spot of blue; the lower one oblong, and marked with two oval spots of the same colour. The outer circle traversed by a line of blue from the apex of the wing to the middle of the inner margin, where it meets the band proceeding from the base.

Female (11, 12) with the basal half of the anterior wing crimson, instead of yellow. Expan.  $1\frac{9}{10}$ . Hab. Quito.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Fig. 11 represents the underside of both sexes.

Fig. 10, a not uncommon variety of the male.

This species bears a near resemblance to *C. Tolima* of a former plate, especially underneath. I have had some hesitation in describing figs. 9 and 12, as the opposite sexes of the same species; they are from different localities, but do not differ on their undersides.

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#### CATAGRAMMA PATELINA. 13, 14.

UPPERSIDE. Male rich purple, with the outer margin black, dotted with white. Anterior wing with a large spot of brilliant crimson at the base, divided into three by the nervures which are black. An indistinct spot of dirty white across the apex.

UNDERSIDE black. Anterior wing with the crimson spot as above, a band of yellow across the apex, followed by a line of blue. Posterior wing with a band across the base, and a triangular band in the centre (its smaller end touching the costal margin, and enclosing three spots of blue) yellow, followed by a band of eight spots of blue, (the second from the anal angle at right angles with the rest) and a band of yellow parallel to the outer margin.

Expan.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  in. Hab. Guatemala.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This very beautiful species scarcely differs from *C. Astarte* on the underside of the posterior wing.

# CATAGRAMMA PERISTERA. 15, 16, 17.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a large, irregular spot of crimson from the middle of the inner margin to, and slightly above, the median nervure. Posterior wing with a large, central, pear-shaped spot of the same colour. The crimson spots appearing lilac in a certain light.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with a spot at the base, and a band across the apex, yellow. The basal half crimson, with a lunular black spot at the end of the cell; the rest black, with a line of blue near the costal margin and the apex. Posterior wing yellow-ochre with two bands which cross the base and run parallel to the inner margin uniting near the anal angle; two central spots (the upper one round, and marked with a spot of blue, the lower one oval, and marked with two); the outer margin and a band parallel to it and uniting with it at the anal angle, all black. The last-mentioned band is traversed by a line of blue, and marked by a spot of the same colour where it is joined to the upper central black spot.

The female differs from the male above, in having the whole basal half of the anterior wing crimson, and a spot of white near the apex; on the underside the marginal and submarginal bands do not unite at the anal angle.

Expan. ♂  $1\frac{5}{10}$  in. ♀  $1\frac{8}{10}$ . Hab. Amazon and Bolivia.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

N.B.—*Catagramma Parima*, Hewitson, is a variety of *C. Hesperis* of Guérin-Ménéville. All the specimens I have seen, have seven spots of silvery-white on the central black on the underside of the posterior wing; M. Guérin-Ménéville states that his *Hesperis* has but five.



# NEW SPECIES OF BUTTERFLIES CATAGRAMMA II



PLATE II. Catagramma.

Printed by Holm, Gendel & Wadman.

1. CATAGRAMMA CYNOSURA. Doubleday.  
 2. CATAGRAMMA TEXA. Eschscholtz.

## N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

### CATAGRAMMA. III.

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#### CATAGRAMMA BECKERI. 18, 19.

*C. Beckeri. Boisd. MS.*

UPPERSIDE black; the base of both wings of a glossy blue; the middle of the anterior wing, and the whole of the posterior wing, with a double line of light blue parallel to and near the outer margin; anterior wing with a band of three white spots across the apex.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half brick-red, followed by an irregular band of black; the white spots as above; the apex beyond them, and the outer margin, ash colour, traversed by darker lines. Posterior wing ash colour; a transverse line at the middle, and two near the outer margin, brown, with, between them and the median nervules, two round black spots centred with blue.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisdual.

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#### CATAGRAMMA SINAMARA. 20, 21.

*C. Sinamara. Boisd. MS.*

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half orange; the rest black; the apex crossed by an oblong spot of yellow. Posterior wing brown, powdered with orange at the base.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, with the yellow spot across the apex larger; a submarginal line of light blue from the apex to the middle. Posterior wing blue-black, with a double circle of yellow; the outer circle open on the costal margin, and, at the anal angle, the inner circle inclosing three spots of light blue, separated by a line of yellow; one spot above, two below it; a line of eight light blue spots between the circles, and parallel to the outer margin.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. Cayenne.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisdual.

This species has, at first sight, a great resemblance to *C. Eunomia* of Fig. 9. On the underside of the posterior wing it does not differ from *C. Astarte*.

*Fig. 9. Astarte*

CATAGRAMMA CYNOSURA. ♂ 22, 23.

*C. Cynosura* ♀. *Doubleday and Hewitson—Gen. Diur. Lep.* Plate 28.

UPPERSIDE purple-black. Anterior wing, with the base, a narrow central transverse band, and an oblong spot (paler) across the apex, crimson. Posterior wing with a triangular spot of crimson from the base to beyond the middle, touching the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, with a line on the costal margin at the base, and a band across the apex, yellow; a submarginal line of light blue from the apex to the middle. Posterior wing blue-black, with a double broad circle of yellow; the outer circle open on the costal margin, and, at the anal angle, the inner circle inclosing three spots of light blue, divided by a line of yellow; one spot above and two below it; a line of eight light blue spots between the circles, and parallel to the outer margin.

Expan. ♂  $2\frac{1}{10}$ , ♀  $2\frac{6}{10}$  in. Hab. Minas Geraes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *C. Astarte*. The sexes do not, however, differ, except in size, as in that species. Above, this is much richer in colour; below, it has a much larger proportion of yellow. I have again figured this species, to show the underside, without which our former figure in the "Genera" is of little use.

CATAGRAMMA TEXA. 24, 25.

*C. Texa.* *Boisd. MS.*

UPPERSIDE black, glossed with purple. Anterior wing, with the basal half scarlet; a line across the apex, orange. Posterior wing with a large central scarlet spot.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above; the scarlet lighter, clouded at the base; the costal margin at the base, and a band across the apex, yellow; the apex with three spots of light blue. Posterior wing blue-black; the costal margin near the base; the inner margin, and a line near it, from the base of the wing to the middle, with a double circle, and a broad band which divides the inner circle, yellow. The inner circle contains four light blue spots in pairs. There is also a row of indistinct linear blue spots between the circles, parallel to the outer margin.

Expan.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  in. Hab. Colombia.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.



# NEPTHEA LINDLEY ATANORAMA IV



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Printed by H. J. Mandel & Walton

NEPTHEA LINDLEY  
 ATANORAMA IV

NEPTHEA LINDLEY  
 ATANORAMA IV

## NYMPHALIDÆ.

### CATAGRAMMA. IV.

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#### CATAGRAMMA PATARA. 26, 27.

UPPERSIDE black. Anterior wing, with the cell, and an indistinct curved transverse band beyond the middle, purple; a small spot near the apex, light blue. Posterior wing, with a band of lunular spots (touching) near the outer margin, light blue.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle, crimson, followed by a semicircular band of black marked on the costal margin by a spot of light blue; the costal margin at the base and the apex, ash-brown. Posterior wing ash-brown, crossed by two zigzag black lines, with, between them, five small black spots; the costal margin near the base, and a part of the lower zigzag line, edged with crimson.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of the Entomological Society.

This species forms one of the same group as *Humboldtii* and *Euriclea*.

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#### CATAGRAMMA GABAZA. 28, 29.

UPPERSIDE black, glossed with purple. Anterior wing with a transverse central band of blue, commencing at a distance from the costal margin; a very small white spot near the apex.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing, from the base to a little beyond the middle, crimson; the rest black; the costal margin at the base, and two bands across the apex, dirty white. Posterior wing brown-white, with a line close to the outer margin; a double circular black line open on the costal margin which is crimson from the end of the outer circle to the base of the wing. The inner circle incloses two unequal ovals.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Closely allied to *C. Astala*, but is of a much darker black above. Below, it has more crimson on the anterior wing; more on the costal margin of the posterior wing; has no crimson edge to the lower margin of the outer circle, as in *Astala*, and has the upper oval of quite a different form.

CATAGRAMMA ELUINA. 30, 31.

UPPERSIDE black. The anterior wing from the base to the band below the median nervure, and the whole of the posterior wing, glossed with brilliant blue. Anterior wing with a central transverse band of silvery blue or green; a small blue spot near the apex. Posterior wing with a narrow submarginal line of light blue.

UNDERSIDE crimson from the base to beyond the middle; the rest black, with the costal margin at the base, and two bands across the apex, satin-white. Posterior wing satin-white; a line near the outer margin, and two circular black lines open on the costal margin which is crimson. The inner circle incloses two unequal ovals: the upper pyriform, with one black spot; the lower oval, with two spots.

Expan.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Much like *C. Clymena*, but surpasses every similar species by the brilliant blue gloss over most of its surface, and the metallic splendour of the blue bands, impossible to imitate successfully with earthly colour.

CATAGRAMMA VANINKA. 32, 33.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing with some lines at the base, and a central transverse band of blue glossed with green. Posterior wing with a band of light blue parallel to the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing, with the basal third, crimson; the centre (which is traversed by a line of blue) black; the costal margin at the base, the apex, and outer margin, which is marked by two black lines (one close to the margin), satin-white. Posterior wing satin-white, with a line across the base, a line close to the outer margin, and a circular line open at the anal angle and inclosing six black spots, black.

Expan.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. C. Hewitson and W. W. Saunders.

The figure is from a female. All the males which I have seen are much less, but do not differ, except that the blue band of the anterior wing is sometimes more sinuated.



# LITHOGRAMMATA. CATALOGUS.



1. *Graphium (Gnophos) phaeoptera* (Fig. 1). 2. *Graphium (Gnophos) phaeoptera* (Fig. 2). 3. *Graphium (Gnophos) phaeoptera* (Fig. 3). 4. *Graphium (Gnophos) phaeoptera* (Fig. 4). 5. *Graphium (Gnophos) phaeoptera* (Fig. 5). 6. *Graphium (Gnophos) phaeoptera* (Fig. 6). 7. *Graphium (Gnophos) phaeoptera* (Fig. 7).

## N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

### CATAGRAMMA. V.

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#### CATAGRAMMA CHASEBA. 34, 35.

UPPERSIDE black; anterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle, dark blue, glossed with green between the median nervules. Posterior wing with two or three indistinct oblong blue spots below the middle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing brown, with the base and apex rufous; a short band from the middle of the costal margin, and a longer one near the apex, white. A spot within the cell, and another in continuation of the short white band, blue. Posterior wing rufous, clouded with brown; crossed before the middle by a black line, and near the outer margin by a band of black lunular marks, from some of which proceed white hastate spots, pointing upwards, and above them, touching the upper black line, an oblong spot of white.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. Bolivia.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

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#### CATAGRAMMA BROME. 36, 37.

*C. Brome. Boisd. Règne Animal, edit. Crochard Ins. Pl. 138.*

UPPERSIDE blue-black; anterior wing crossed before the middle by a large oblong spot of orange. Posterior wing with a large spot of dark blue touching the abdominal fold, and extending from the base to near the outer margin, where it is marked with glossy green.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, with the costal margin at the base yellow, a narrow band across the apex also yellow, succeeded by a submarginal line of silvery blue. Posterior wing with a large broad inner circle of yellow, *open at the costal margin*, and enclosing four spots of light blue centred with white. Outside of this circle is a second broken circle, one portion of which commences at the costal margin, near the base, crosses the wing, and keeping parallel to the inner margin, joins the inner circle *near the anal angle*. The other portion, commencing at the middle of the costal margin, runs parallel to the outer margin, and ends before the anal angle, where it touches one of four silvery light blue spots.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CATAGRAMMA LYCA. 38, 39.

*C. Lyca.* Doubleday & Hewitson, *Gen. Diur. Lep. Pl.* 28.

UPPERSIDE blue-black; crossed at the middle by a broad band of orange, sinuated on its inner side. Posterior wing with a large spot of glossy blue beyond the middle.

UNDERSIDE black; anterior wing as above, with a line at the base of the costal margin yellow; a narrow band across the apex also yellow, succeeded by a submarginal line of silvery blue. Posterior wing crossed by three *unconnected* narrow bands of yellow, two before the middle, followed by six oval spots (in two lines, of three each), of light blue, centred with white, the third band beyond the middle followed by a line of silvery blue, which runs parallel to it and the outer margin, and nearly joins a spot of blue at the anal angle.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{6}$  in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CATAGRAMMA MIONINA. 40, 41.

UPPERSIDE blue-black; anterior wing crossed before the middle by a large oval spot of orange. Posterior wing with a large spot of blue *glossed with green* beyond the middle.

UNDERSIDE black; anterior wing as above, the costal margin at the base of the wing yellow, a band across the apex also yellow, followed by a submarginal line of silvery blue. Posterior wing with a large broad inner circle of yellow, open near the anal angle, and enclosing five oblong spots of light blue, centred with white. Outside of this circle there is a second broken circle, one portion of which commences at the costal margin, near the base, crosses the wing, and running parallel to the inner margin, joins the inner circle *near the middle* of the wing. The other portion of the circle commences at the costal margin, where it is joined to the inner circle, runs parallel to the outer margin, and ends before the anal angle, where it touches one of four spots of silvery blue, the largest of which passes inside the central circle.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The three very beautiful butterflies of the plate are so much alike, that, although two of them have been figured before, I have thought it best to place them together, in order to show clearly the points in which they differ from the new species which I have introduced; which, though it resembles Brome most in general appearance, is more nearly allied to Lyca.

From Brome it differs in the number and arrangement of the central blue spots, and the junction of the yellow circular bands. From Lyca, in having the submarginal band of the posterior wing yellow, instead of blue.



# THE BUTTERFLY



THE BUTTERFLY  
 OF THE  
 ORDER  
 LEPIDOPTERA

THE BUTTERFLY  
 OF THE  
 ORDER  
 LEPIDOPTERA

## N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

### CATAGRAMMA. VI.

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#### CATAGRAMMA YEBA. 42, 43.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue-black. Anterior wing with a line from the base to the first median nervule, a transverse narrow sinuated band near the middle, and a small narrow spot near the apex, glossy blue changing slightly to green. Posterior wing with a broad band of the same blue near the outer margin. Margins of both wings white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black, with the base (which is followed by a patch of blue) and the apex (which is crossed by a black line) grey-white. Crossed at the middle by a curved macular band of blue, attached at the costal margin to a white spot. Posterior wing grey-white, crossed before the middle by a transverse black line, and near and parallel to the outer margin by a second line also black, with midway between them a row of five small black spots.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *C. Vaninka* (figs. 32, 33), but without the crimson which adorns the underside of that species.

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#### CATAGRAMMA OPPELII. 44.

*E. Oppelii.* Latreille in *Humb. and Bonpl. Obs. de Zoology*, Pl. 24.

The underside of this species has been figured to show the resemblance as well as the dissimilarity between it and the new species.

*Del. Jan 1 1851.*

K K

CATAGRAMMA TRYPHENA. 45, 46.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a narrow band of gold-green from the base to the middle where it joins, at a right angle nearly, a broad band of the same colour which crosses the wing between it and the inner margin. An oblique gold-green spot near to and beyond the middle of the costal margin, and a line of light blue near the apex. Posterior wing with a trifold spot of blue below the middle of the costal margin, and a broad submarginal band of grey-blue.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black, with the base (which is followed by a patch of green) and the apex orange-yellow. Crossed near the middle by a short band, which is white at the costal margin, green below. Posterior wing orange-yellow, crossed before the middle by a black line, followed by a row of very minute black spots, and below them by an undulated black line, parallel to but not near the outer margin.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

On the upperside this species differs little from *C. Humboldtii*, of Guérin; on the underside it resembles *C. Oppelii*.

CATAGRAMMA ARETAS. 47, 48.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue-black. Anterior wing from the base (which is brown) to the middle (except the costal margin, which is brown) bright crimson. A narrow band of the same colour, but lighter, crosses the apex. Posterior wing with a large central spot of crimson.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the band crossing the apex is wider and orange-yellow; that there is a line of the same colour near the middle of the outer margin, and three spots of light blue at the apex. Posterior wing orange-yellow, with two parallel black bands from the costal margin near the base to the anal angle, where they join each other and continue in one band parallel to the outer margin till it nearly touches the commencement of the inner line on the costal margin, forming an irregular circle and inclosing two large distant spots of black, each marked with a single spot of light blue. That part of the band near the outer margin is traversed by a row of light blue lunular spots. The margin is black, with minute spots of white.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{20}$  in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species does not at all differ on the upperside from *C. Texa* of *fig. 25*. On the underside it is more like *C. Pitheas* of Latreille figured in Humboldt and Bonpland "*Obs. de Zoology*."



INSECTA ALIQUA.  
CATAGRAMMA VII



W. C. Hewitson, Del. & Edw. 1877

Printed by Bullock & Walton.

49 50 CATAGRAMMA EXCELSIOR  
51 52 CATAGRAMMA IERASH

53 54 CATAGRAMMA D'ORBIGNYI  
• 55 CATAGRAMMA BOUPLANDII

## N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

### CATAGRAMMA. VII.

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#### CATAGRAMMA EXCELSIOR. 49, 50.

UPPERSIDE dark blue, the margins black. Anterior wing crossed by a broad band of bright orange from the base to the middle (occupying the whole of the cell), from whence it proceeds in a curve to near the anal angle. A small white spot near the apex. Posterior wing with a broad spot of lighter and more brilliant blue (changing to green as the light changes) near the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the orange band as above, the inner margin brown; the rest of the wing black, with a narrow band of yellow across the apex, and a line of light blue near and parallel to the outer margin. Posterior wing blue-black, with a double circular band of yellow; the outer circle open at the costal margin and at the anal angle; the inner circle inclosing three spots of light blue divided by a line of yellow, one spot above the line, two below it. A band of light blue (divided by the nervures) between the circles.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of the British Museum and W. C. Hewitson.

In a genus remarkable for the great beauty of every species this surpasses them all. I cannot but envy Mr. Bates the very great pleasure which he must have experienced in its capture. It vies with the splendid *Callitheas* named after himself and Mr. Mark, and resembles them as the figure 5 of *C. Markii* does a *Catagramma*. Indeed, I may say that that figure is much more characteristic of a *Catagramma* than that of *C. Excelsior* is. On the underside this species is identical with *C. Cynosura*.

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#### CATAGRAMMA LEBASII. 51, 52.

*C. Lebasii*, Guérin Ménéville, *Icon. du Règne Animal*, texte 485.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing with two lines of blue from the base outwards. Crossed at the middle by a broken band of blue or golden green (changing as the light changes) commencing at the costal margin by an oblong narrow spot and continued in an irregular band to near the anal angle; a spot of the same colour near the apex. Posterior wing with three or four longitudinal lines of blue near the middle. The outer margin with a broad band of golden grey or green divided by the nervures into six conical spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing blue-black the inner margin brown; the base light grey, followed first by a crimson spot (sometimes absent), next by two spots of light blue (sometimes united). A bifid spot of white and blue near the middle of the costal margin; two blue spots between the median nervules. The apex and most of the outer margin light grey. Posterior wing light grey, crossed transversely by two *distant* black lines. One before the middle *broken*

as it crosses the nervures; the other not far from the outer margin *much undulated*. Between these lines five minute black spots. The costal margin crimson from the base to the second black line.

Expan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

CATAGRAMMA D'ORBIGNII. 53, 54.

*C. D'Orbignii*, Guérin Ménévillè, *Icon. du Règne Animal*, texte 485.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing with two lines of blue from the base outwards. Crossed by a straight transverse band of blue or golden green (changing as the light changes), from the costal margin *beyond its middle* to the inner margin near the anal angle, nearly touching both margins, sinuated on its inner side. A minute spot of blue near the apex. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly bordered with golden grey or green, *not divided by the nervures*.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black, the inner margin brown. The base grey, followed by light blue; a bifid spot of white and blue at the middle of the costal margin, and below it two light blue spots between the nervures. The apex and outer margin to beyond the middle grey. Posterior wing grey (darker than *Lebasii*), crossed transversely by two *not distant* black lines; one before the middle *nearly straight*; the other not far from the outer margin *slightly undulated*; with, between them, a row of five minute black spots. The costal margin crimson from the base to the first black line.

Expan.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

CATAGRAMMA BONPLANDII. 55.

*C. Bonplandii*, Guérin Ménévillè, *Icon. du Règne Animal*, texte 485.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing irrorated at the base with blue and golden green. Crossed obliquely by a nearly equal band of golden green or blue from the costal margin *before the middle*, to the inner margin above the anal angle, nearly touching both margins. A minute white spot near the apex (sometimes absent). Posterior wing irrorated at the base with golden green, the middle of a brilliant blue; the outer margin broadly bordered with greenish grey.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black, the inner margin brown. The base grey, followed by light blue. Crossed near the middle by a band of five blue spots, the first spot white where it touches the costal margin. The apex and outer margin grey. Posterior wing grey, slightly clouded and tinted with yellow, crossed by two *nearly approximating* black lines. The base only of the costal margin crimson.

There is a variety of this species in which the broad band of the posterior wing is nearly absent, being represented only by a line of oblong spots.

Expan.  $2\frac{2}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

It would have been more to my liking to have given a plate of undescribed species. I believe, however, that I cannot better employ my time than in pointing out the difference of these three very nearly allied species, which, though accurately described by Guérin Ménévillè, have never been figured. Two of them are very rare and little known.



# NYMPHALIDAE ATRENA



*Atrena (Atrena) ...*

*Atrena (Atrena) ...*

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## NYMPHALIDÆ.

### CATAGRAMMA. VIII.

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#### CATAGRAMMA VITRINGA. 56, 57.

UPPERSIDE. Black. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a band of green of uniform breadth, except near the costal margin, where it is sinuated on its inner side. Two lines of blue from the base. Posterior wing with a band of green from the anal angle to beyond the middle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black; the base and the apex light yellow. A white spot near the costal margin beyond the middle, and below it two spots of light blue. A line of blue between these spots and the base. Posterior wing light yellow, crossed by two transverse black lines. One line before the middle nearly straight, the other curved, parallel to and near the outer margin.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *C. Oppelii*, but differs from it on the underside, in the much greater distance between the transverse black lines of the posterior wing. On the underside it is very like *C. Triphena*, but differs from it widely on the upperside.

This is a very curious and most interesting group of Butterflies, and though, at first sight, they bear a very puzzling proximity to each other, they are, I believe, well-marked species. In some of those the most nearly allied, although the position of the transverse black lines on the underside of the posterior wing forms the chief distinction, it is always confirmed by some corresponding difference of the blue bands above. There are three sections of the group, in each of which some of the characters of its neighbour are repeated. The first section contains *Bonplandii*, *D'Orbignyi*, *Lebasii*, and *Yeba*, clothed on the underside in almost uniform light grey. The second contains *Oppelii*, *Triphena*, and *Vitringa*, just described. The third has *Humboldtii*, *Euriclea*, and *Vaninka*, resembling the other two sections, but adorned with crimson underneath.

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#### CATAGRAMMA ZELPHANTA. 58, 59.

UPPERSIDE. Black. Anterior wing crossed before the middle by a broad oblique band of crimson. The base light silvery-blue. The apex with a spot of white. Posterior wing with a large triangular spot of blue near the outer margin from the anal fold to beyond the middle of the wing. The outer margin dotted with white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the central crimson spot as above. The base yellow, clouded with brown. The costal nervure black. The apex crossed by a band of yellow and a submarginal line of silvery-blue. Posterior wing rufous-yellow with a crimson spot on the costal margin near its base. A band which crosses the base is continued near the inner margin (where it is traversed by a line of blue) to beyond its middle, and two circular bands (united near the apex of the wing) black. The outer circle, which commences at the crimson spot near the base, is traversed by a line of blue from the inner margin (where it nearly touches the line which crosses the base)

to the costal margin above the juncture of the two circles. The inner circle encloses two large black spots; the upper round, with one spot of silvery-blue, the lower oval, with two spots of the same colour. The outer margin black, interrupted.

Expan.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

### CATAGRAMMA DENINA. 60, 61.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a large central oval spot of orange. Posterior wing with a large triangular spot of silvery-blue, from the middle of the wing to the anal fold.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the central orange spot as above. The base yellow; the costal nervure, and a triangular spot (traversed by a line of white), black. The apex crossed by a band of yellow. A submarginal line of silvery-blue. Posterior wing yellow, with a crimson spot on the costal margin near the base. A band which crosses the base, and is continued near the inner margin to its middle, and two circular bands (united near the apex of the wing), black. The outer circle, which commences at the crimson spot near the base, touches the outer margin from the anal angle to the middle, where it is marked by three white dots; it is also traversed by a line of blue from the middle of the outer margin to the middle of the inner margin, where it meets the band which crosses the base.

Expan.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson

Above, this species bears a very close resemblance to Brome, to Mionina, and to Tolima. From the first two it differs entirely underside; from Tolima, in having a double circular band of black. On the underside it scarcely differs from Eunomia, but is abundantly distinct on the upperside.

### CATAGRAMMA MAIMUNA. 62, 63.

UPPERSIDE. Black. Anterior wing from the base to beyond the middle crimson. The apex crossed by a band of orange. Posterior wing with two or three indistinct spots of blue near the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above. The costal margin at the base yellow; the base clouded with brown; the apex crossed by a band of yellow, and three submarginal spots of blue, followed by a line of yellow. Posterior wing black; the margins (except the extreme outer margin, which is black) surrounded with yellow, except at the anal angle. Two lines and a transverse band near the base, and an irregular circle, all yellow. This circle is nearly divided by a band of yellow, and encloses four round silvery-blue spots in pairs. Parallel to the circle, and between it and the outer margin, there is a row of silvery-blue lunular spots.

Expan.  $2\frac{2}{10}$  in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

On the upperside this species bears a very close resemblance to C. Pygas. On the underside it does not differ from a variety of C. Texa, which is in my collection.



PLATE I  
 C-AGRAPHMA X A-PALLIPEA



Fig. 1. C-AGRAPHMA X A-PALLIPEA

Fig. 2. C-AGRAPHMA X A-PALLIPEA

1. C-AGRAPHMA X A-PALLIPEA (Fig. 1)  
 2. C-AGRAPHMA X A-PALLIPEA (Fig. 2)  
 3. C-AGRAPHMA X A-PALLIPEA (Fig. 3)  
 4. C-AGRAPHMA X A-PALLIPEA (Fig. 4)  
 5. C-AGRAPHMA X A-PALLIPEA (Fig. 5)

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.  
CATAGRAMMA. IX. AND CALLITHEA.

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CATAGRAMMA EXCELSIOR. 64.

*C. Excelsior*, var. *Hew. Ex. But. Cat. VII. Figs. 49, 50.*

The insect now figured must be considered as typical of the species, and the figures 49 and 50 of a former Plate as a variety. Some examples have, and some are without, the white spot near the apex of the anterior wing. The blue spot on the posterior wing varies considerably in size and intensity of colour.

Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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CATAGRAMMA ELUINA, VAR. 65.

*C. Eluina*, *Hew. Ex. But. Cat. IV. Figs. 30, 31.*

UPPERSIDE with a broad submarginal band of green on the posterior wing. On the underside the posterior wing and apex of the anterior wing are of an exquisite, pure, silky white.

Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I am glad of an opportunity to give another figure of this species better coloured than the previous one, which ill represents the brilliancy of its blue. It is represented with the butterfly facing the light.

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CATAGRAMMA BONPLANDII, VAR. 66.

*C. Bonplandii*, *Guérin. Ménèville, Icon. Règne Animal, text. 485.*

*Hew. Ex. But. Cat. VII. Fig. 55.*

Differs on the underside from the usual examples of the species, in having part of the blue near the base of the anterior wing replaced by crimson. The posterior wing is also without any trace of the transverse black lines.

Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CATAGRAMMA KOLYMA, var. 67.

*C. Kolyma*, Hew. Ex. But. Cat. I. Figs. 5, 6.

With an oblong transverse crimson spot at the middle of the wing. Other examples from the same locality are without it.

Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

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CALLITHEA DEGANDII. 7, 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male, blue-black, with a broad submarginal band of lustrous green, broadest at the apex of the anterior wing, where its outer edge is clouded with brown. The extreme margin of both wings is white.

UNDERSIDE of a beautiful light silvery-green, with a large spot of orange at the base of both wings. Anterior wing with three small black spots (one very minute) in a row parallel to, and not far from, the outer margin. Posterior wing with four rows of black spots, parallel to each other and the outer margin; the outer row of spots oblong, the rest chiefly round or oval.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson, and the British Museum.

It is with much pleasure that I have to record another new species of this very beautiful genus, so rare that, before the time when Mr. Bates reached the banks of the Amazon, the group was represented in England by a single example. Two species only were then known—now we have five. I have adopted the name for this species proposed by Mr. S. Stevens, in honour of Mr. Degand, to whom we are indebted for its discovery. The Catagrammas of the two accompanying Plates (C. Denina excepted) were also collected by him.



NYMPHEALIDÆ.  
CATAGRAMMA X.



W. Hewitson del et lith

M. H. C. 18

CATAGRAMMA CERYX. 71  
CATAGRAMMA PARITHEA. 73  
CATAGRAMMA BONELLIANA. 75

## NYMPHALIDÆ.

### CATAGRAMMA. X.

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#### CATAGRAMMA FELDERI. 68, 69.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing crossed by a broad oblique band of orange. Posterior wing with a large space of ultra-marine blue.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the band of orange as above, but connected to the base of the wing by a narrow band of paler colour, which passes through the cell; a band of pale yellow near the apex, and at the apex a line of white. Posterior wing ochre-yellow, crossed obliquely from the middle of the costal margin to the anal angle by a broad black band, which is traversed by seven white spots; crossed before the middle by two bands of black, one curved and parallel to the abdominal margin, the other straight, meeting each other, and the central band near the anal angle: the abdominal margin, the nervures below the middle, and a submarginal line, black; the outer margin from its middle also broadly black, marked with lunules of blue and white.

Expan.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

I have pleasure in dedicating this very distinct species to the Messrs. Felder, father and son—two ardent brother lepidopterists. On the upperside it resembles closely many species; on the underside it is very different from all.

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#### CATAGRAMMA CERYX. 70, 71.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing crossed obliquely at the middle by a band of blue-green; a spot of white near the apex. Posterior wing with the centre ultra-marine blue, the outer margin pale rufous-white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black; the base pale yellow, followed by carmine; the apex rufous-white, with a submarginal black line. Posterior wing pale brown,

clouded with darker brown beyond the middle; crossed near the base by two black lines: marked in the centre by four circular spots in pairs (three dotted with black); crossed beyond the middle by two waved black lines: the costal margin from the base to its middle carmine.

Expan.  $1\frac{13}{20}$  in. Hab. Cuenca.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

---

CATAGRAMMA BONPLANDII (Var.) 72.

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CATAGRAMMA PASITHEA. 73, 74.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing blue near the base; crossed at the middle by an oblique band of carmine. Posterior wing from the base to the middle brilliant blue, with a submarginal band of grey-blue: the outer margin black: the fringe white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black: the cell (the end of which is marked by a black line) and the band as above carmine: a band across the apex, a submarginal band, and the fringe, white. Posterior wing white: the base and costal margin to its middle carmine: the costal and outer margin, two lines parallel to them, and two central bifid oval rings, all black: the space within these rings as well as that which is inclosed by the lines which run parallel to the outer margin, pale blue.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Ecuador.

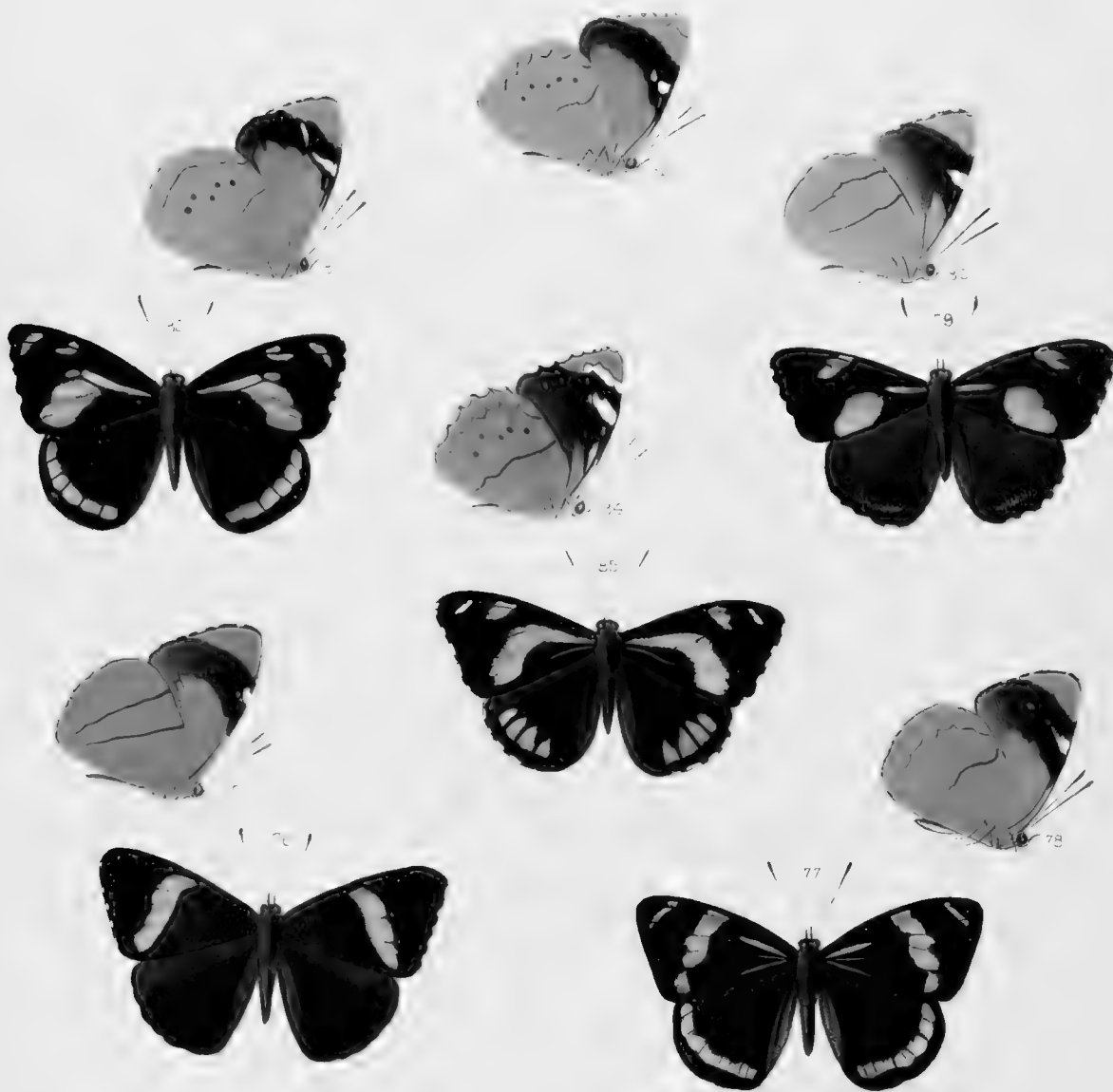
In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

I have felt doubtful whether or not I ought to consider this as another variety of *C. Kolyma*. On the underside it does not differ from it, except that the submarginal band of the anterior wing, which in *C. Kolyma* is pale blue bordered with black, is in this species all black. On the upperside *C. Pasithea* has no submarginal band on the anterior wing.



TEMPERATURE AND

## CATAFRAMMA XI.

v. 1. Exemplaire de la 1<sup>re</sup> édition 1862.

M&amp;N Hanhart imp

76. CATAGRAMMA XANTHICA.

7178 CATAGRAMMA COMEUA.

79 30 TELEGRAMMA CLOELIA

81 CATALOGRAMMA

82 83 CATAGRAMMA

84. 85 CATAGRAMMA.

LUCREZIA

HUMBOLDTILVZT

NYCTIMENE.

# NYMPHALIDÆ.

## CATAGRAMMA. XI.

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### CATAGRAMMA XANTHICA. 75, 76.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, crossed near the middle by an oblique band of green: a minute subapical spot of white. Posterior wing dark brown.

UNDERSIDE orange-yellow. Anterior wing black, with the base to the middle and apex orange-yellow: a small spot of white at the middle of the costal margin: the fringe alternately black and white. Posterior wing crossed obliquely by two linear bands of black, approximating as they approach the anal angle: the fringe brown.

Exp.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. Pozzuzo.

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

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### CATAGRAMMA COMNENA. 77, 78.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with a line from the base, an irregular band at the middle and three subapical spots of green-blue. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of blue.

UNDERSIDE orange-yellow. Anterior wing black: the base (which is followed by a triangular space of carmine) and the apex orange-yellow: a spot of white (followed by some minute spots of blue) on the costal margin. Posterior wing crossed by two slender linear bands of black, farther apart as they approach the anal angle, the outer band waved and parallel to the outer margin: the fringe brown.

Exp.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. Apolobamba.

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

---

### CATAGRAMMA CLOELIA. 79, 80.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with a line from the base, a spot beyond the middle of the costal margin, and a large spot touching the inner margin, all blue. Posterior wing irrorated with grey near the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE ochreous-yellow. Anterior wing dark brown, with the base and apex ochreous-yellow: a spot of white partly blue, and a blue line, on the costal margin: the fringe alternately black and white. Posterior wing crossed by two nearly equidistant slender linear bands of black: the fringe brown.

Exp.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. Napo.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

CATAGRAMMA LUCREZIA. 81.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with two linear bands from the base, a transverse band at the middle, and three subapical spots, green-blue. Posterior wing with a submarginal broad band of blue.

UNDERSIDE ochreous, tinted with red. Anterior wing black: the basal half carmine: the base of the costal margin and apex, which is crossed by a waved black line, ochreous, tinted with red: a spot of white (which has near it two small spots of blue) on the costal margin. Posterior wing crossed by two linear bands of black, with between them five minute black spots: the first band short, the other submarginal and zigzag.

Exp.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Does not differ from *E. Euriclea*, except in the colour of the underside.

CATAGRAMMA HUMBOLDTII. Var. 82, 83.

This variety differs so much from the typical form of *C. Humboldtii*, that I should have considered it a distinct species were there not intermediate varieties.

The variety figured differs from the type in having a much larger space of carmine on the underside of the anterior wing, and in having the bands of the posterior wing much more slightly marked, and farther apart: the inner band shorter: these bands are, however, very inconstant, varying in each of the four specimens in my collection.

CATAGRAMMA NYCTIMENE. 84, 85.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with a band from the base to the middle of the wing, where it forms part of a broad transverse band below the median nervure, and a spot beyond the middle of the costal margin, brilliant blue: a subapical grey spot. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of four distinct spots of the same blue.

UNDERSIDE, ochreous-brown. Anterior wing black, with a small space at the base and the apex ochreous-brown: a spot at the middle of the costal margin (near it two spots of blue), and a subapical band, white. Posterior wing crossed by two linear bands of black, with between them five black spots, and some lines of blue and white between the nervures: the outer band submarginal and undulated.

Exp.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. Equador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species does not differ from *C. Chaseba* on the underside.



# HYMPHALIDÆ.

## CATAGRAMMA VII



W. H. Edwards, del. 1914

M. N. Hanhart imp.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 86 87 CATAGRAMMA ALICIA   | 92. CATAGRAMMA LANICE     |
| 88 89 CATAGRAMMA VULARA.  | 93. 94. CATAGRAMMA MORONA |
| 90 91 CATAGRAMMA EURICLEA | 95. CATAGRAMMA LEPTA      |
| 96. CATAGRAMMA FELDERI    |                           |

# N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

## CATAGRAMMA. XII.

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### CATAGRAMMA ALICIA. 86, 87.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with two lines from the base, a transverse nearly straight band almost touching both margins, and a subapical trifold spot, blue-green. Posterior wing with a very broad submarginal band of blue-green.

UNDERSIDE white, slightly tinted with lilac, the outer margins black. Anterior wing black: the basal third carmine, the base itself and the apex (which is crossed by a black line) white, a white spot at the middle of the costal margin, and near it three spots of blue. Posterior wing crossed by two broad black lines, slightly apart on the costal margin, enclosing five (comparatively) large black spots.

Exp.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch. Hab. Equador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very close to *C. Vaninka*, but unlike it in the very different position of the band of the anterior wing, and in having a trifold spot of blue near the apex.

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### CATAGRAMMA VOLARA. 88, 89.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black, crossed at the middle by a band of green-blue. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of blue.

UNDERSIDE white. Anterior wing black, with a large subbasal space of carmine: the base and the apex which is crossed by a black line, white. Posterior wing crossed by two slender linear bands of black, and between them six small black spots, the inner band very short: the costal margin carmine.

Exp.  $1\frac{4}{10}$  to  $1\frac{6}{10}$  inch. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Also nearly allied to *Vaninka*, but differs from it in the shape and colour of the blue bands, and in the much more slender bands of the underside. It is also much smaller.

---

### CATAGRAMMA EURICLEA. Var. 90, 91.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Differs from *C. Euriclea* of the "Genera" in the wider separation and different form, and greater length of the blue band of the anterior wing, as well as in the shape of the small spots on the underside of the posterior wing. I have examples of *Euriclea* in which the blue band of the anterior wing is unbroken.

---

### CATAGRAMMA LANICE. 92.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a band of blue. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of grey-green.

UNDERSIDE grey-white, clouded with darker colour. Anterior wing black, with the base, which is bordered with blue, and the apex, grey-white: a small white spot

on the costal margin, and below it a band of small blue spots. Posterior wing crossed by two linear bands of black, and between them three small indistinct brown spots, the inner band curved, the outer band zigzag.

Exp.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. Equador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This may be an extraordinary variety of *C. D'Orbigny*.

---

CATAGRAMMA MORONA. 93, 94.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing crossed by a band of gold-green: a subapical trifold white spot. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of green-grey.

UNDERSIDE grey-white. Anterior wing black, with a large subbasal space of carmine: the base and apex white: a white spot on the costal margin, and below it a band of four small blue spots. Posterior wing with a lunular white spot bordered inwardly with carmine, at the middle of the costal margin: a pale spot at the middle of the wing, bordered inwardly with black: the base of the costal margin carmine: the outer margin broadly white.

Exp. 2 inches. Hab. Apolobamba.

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

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CATAGRAMMA LEPTA. 95.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with more than the basal half scarlet: a subapical pale-yellow spot. Posterior wing with two small grey spots near the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that it has a band of pale yellow across the apex, and three apical blue spots. Posterior wing yellow, with three bands of black near the base and inner margin, two large central black spots each marked with two spots of blue, and a broad submarginal black band traversed by a band of blue: the outer margin black, spotted with white.

Exp.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  inch. Hab. Amazon (Nauta).

In the Collection of the British Museum.

On the underside this species is exactly similar to *C. Texa*.

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CATAGRAMMA FELDERI. Var. 96.

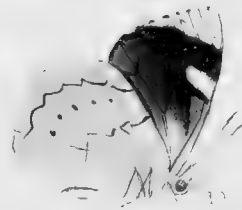
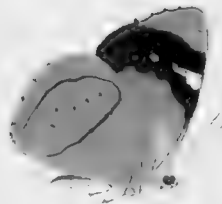
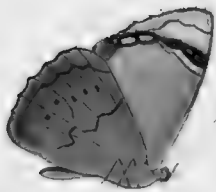
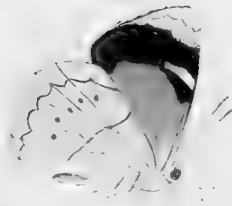
In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman, from Pozzuzo.

This variety differs from *C. Felderi* exactly as examples of *C. Eunomia* and *Zelphanta* do from each other: in having the band of the anterior wing carmine instead of orange-yellow, and in having the blue of the posterior wing darker, and occupying a smaller space.

I am indebted to Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, and to Messrs. Salvin and Godman for the pleasure of adorning my work by the very beautiful species now figured from their collections.



101-104



WORLD 101-104

M&N Hanhart imp

101-102 CATAGRANMA CLISITHERA  
103-104 CATAGRANMA LAMELITA

101-102 CATAGRANMA CAPIRINIA  
103-104 CATAGRANMA COTYDEA

# N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

## CATAGRAMMA. XIII.

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### CATAGRAMMA CLISITHERA, 97, 98.

*Catagramma Clisithera*, Hewitson, *Bolivian Butterflies*, page 7.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue-black. Anterior wing with a longitudinal band from the base to beyond the middle, divided by the sub-median nervure, and a transverse band of spots beyond the middle, all brilliant blue: a linear spot of grey near the apex. Posterior wing with four longitudinal bands of the same blue beyond the middle, and a submarginal band of green-grey.

UNDERSIDE dark grey. Anterior wing from the base to beyond the middle carmine tinted with lilac on the costal margin: the base of the costal margin and apex grey, bounded inwardly with black marked by one white and three blue spots: the outer margin and a submarginal linear band carmine: the fringe alternately black and white. Posterior wing crossed before the middle by an irregular linear band of carmine, and near the outer margin by a band of the same colour and between them by five indistinct brown spots: the fringe white.

Exp.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *C. Patara*.

---

### CATAGRAMMA CAMELITA. 99, 100.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue-black. Anterior wing with a longitudinal band from the base, a small spot at the end of it, a broad transverse indented hexafid band beyond the middle and a trifid spot near the apex all blue-green. Posterior wing with a broad submarginal band of the same colour.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base pale yellow, succeeded by carmine, by a broad band of black marked near the costal margin by a blue and by a white spot and traversed by three blue spots: the apex orange-yellow crossed by an indistinct short brown band, the outer margin black, the fringe black and white. Posterior wing orange-yellow crossed near the middle and outer margin by two bands

of black united at but not touching the costal margin and enclosing a series of five minute black spots.

Exp.  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Most like *C. Comnena* and *C. Ochreipennis* on the upperside; more like *C. Humboldtii* on the underside.

### CATAGRAMMA CABIRNIA. 101, 102.

*Catagramma Cabirnia*, Hewitson, *Bolivian Butterflies*, page 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a longitudinal band from the base to the middle part of a broad tripartite band, which, running at a right angle with it, ends near the anal angle; a bifid spot beyond the middle of the costal margin, and a subapical linear spot all green; the fringe alternately black and white. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of green: the fringe white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half, except the base which is white, carmine, followed by black marked at the middle of the costal margin by a white and blue spot; the apex white to a linear band, grey beyond it. Posterior wing grey-white, paler between the bands: crossed before the middle by a linear band of black, at the middle by a series of five black spots, and beyond the middle by a zigzag linear band of the same colour: the costal margin and the end of each of the bands carmine.

Exp.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Nearly allied to *C. Euriclea* and *C. Priene* on the underside, but different from both above.

### CATAGRAMMA COTYORA. 103, 104.

*Catagramma Cotyora*, Hewitson, *Bolivian Butterflies*, page 7.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, with a longitudinal band from the base to the middle, a spot near the middle of the costal margin, and two spots near the anal angle, all green: a linear trifid band of grey near the apex. Posterior wing brown with a submarginal macular band of green-grey.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, with the base, a spot at the middle of the costal margin, and the apex which is crossed by a very slender black line, all silver-white. Posterior wing silver-white tinted with lilac, crossed before the middle by an irregular black line, and beyond the middle by a series of five black spots and a zigzag linear band of the same colour.

Exp.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hab. Bolivia. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.









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